FIRST EDITION.
Midnight.

NEW YORK.

Proceedings of Methodists

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Book Concern Frauds.

BELMONT ON THE LIBERAL NOMINATIONS.

NEW YORK, May 4, 1872.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

In the Methodist General Conference, to-day, Bishop Simpson presiding, a resolution was offered calling for a special committee of one minister and one layman from each Book district to take especial cognizance of the alleged frauds and mismanagement in the New York Book Concern. After a warm debate, the resolution was tabled.

A motion to reconsider the tabling vote was offered by Dr. Lanahan, who made a speech, in which he said if any one was specially interested in a speedy examination, it was him. For four years he had been held up to the gaze of his fellow churchmen as a sample of a scandalous agitator. He had charged deliberate, scandalous frauds in the book interests of the Church, and he stood ready to make good every charge. For this he had been suspended from his ministerial functions by an ecclesiastical court, and even a trial in civil courts had been fulminated against him, to support which the funds of the very institution of which he was an agent had been used. He now asked that the committee be ordered and the subject settled finally and forever. He was prepared with a full report, in which his defense and charges should stand in full.

Dr. Buckley also advocated the committee in a forcible speech, amidst repeated interruption.

Mr. Queen, of the New York Conference, moved an indefinite postponement of the whole subject, which was carried—190 to 15.

Dr. Foster, of the New York Conference, called for the printing of all papers on the Book Concern for the information of delegates.

Dr. Curry, of the New York East Conference, opposed this as out of the regular order.

A delegate moved that the report be called for now.

Dr. Brooks, Chairman of the Book Committee, stated that they were not ready, but would be glad to report on Monday.

Dr. Slicer, of Baltimore, asked whether the reports of expert Wm. Gunn and other experts were to accompany W. Kilbreth's report. He moved that the committee be instructed to furnish all the reports.

The resolution was tabled.

Dr. Foster then withdrew his motion.

On motion of Dr. Woodruff, of the New York East Conference, a committee of five was appointed on the subject of a monument to Bishop Kingsley at Seyrout, Syria.

Petitions, memorials and appeals from the annual conference were received and referred, Adjourned.

LIBBIE GARRABRANT'S TRIAL ENDED.

The trial of Libbie Garrabrant for the murder of Ransom F. Burrough, at Parsippany, Morris, son, New Jersey, to-day, in a verdict of murder in the first degree. It is said the charge of the Judge was very damaging to the case of the prisoner, leaving the jury but little choice. The prisoner maintained her composure throughout the trying ordeal, but broke down on re-entering the prison. She will be sentenced on May 18.

GREELEY IN CHAUTAUQUA.

Mr. Greeley has not been in the city to-day. It is reported he will remain at his home in Chappaqua till the nomination is formally accepted, to avoid making injudicious remarks, which might be sent out by well-meant congratulations of his friends.

NEW YORK, May 3, 1872.

AUGUST BELMONT AND THE LIBERALS.

August Belmont was interviewed yesterday, and said of the platform and the nominees of the Cincinnati convention: This is now but a bombshell. We must wait until we see its effects on the press, the people, and, in fact, on many things. It must go further. I go further. It may be policy to adopt the ticket. Mr. Greeley, in my opinion, will run well in the Southern States. He is a man who had better, it is too soon to judge yet. I will do most anything to beat this administration, not that I have anything against Mr. Grant, but I do not like his idea of government. The Philadelphia convention must meet yet, and then the Democratic party will have to act wisely. It is my opinion that the Liberal ticket will be withdrawn in September if the Democracy make a good nomination. In the meantime I judge it better for the party to say or do nothing. That is better. What we might say now would probably be prevented or turned against us when the nominations are made.

LEAVING FOR THE ARMY REUNION.

Generals Hooker, Burnside, Farnum, A. S. Williams, and other prominent members of the societies of the Army of the Potomac and Grand Army of the Republic leave to-morrow for Cleveland, to attend the annual meeting of the societies on Tuesday and Wednesday.

THE TWEEDS GOING TO EUROPE.

Passports have been procured for several members of the Tweed family, including the General, indicating an extended tour in Europe. It does not appear that the elder Tweed will accompany the party.

THE MAZZINI MONUMENT.

The sculptor Tantardini, of Milan, has accepted the commission of making a bust of Mazzini for the New York monument, and contributes one thousand francs to the fund.

SWINDLING.

Orpheus M. Barnard was arrested for swindling the Franklin Savings Bank out of $5,460 by forged checks.

CLEVELAND.

Oil Fires.

CLEVELAND, May 5.—About five o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in one of the agitators of the Standard Oil Co.'s works, situated one and a half miles east of this city. In a few minutes three stills were on fire, and their contents escaping, ran down the hill into the river, which was soon covered with burning oil, and all vessels. The fire department could do little or nothing toward extinguishing the flames, and directed their efforts toward saving such portions of the works as were near the burning district. About four thousand barrels of distillate and refined oil were burned and the refinery damaged to the amount of $10,000. The total loss is about $20,000.

About an hour later the oil shipping house and platform near the A. & G. W. depot caught fire, and were totally destroyed, together with their contents, consisting of between one hundred and fifty and two hundred barrels of refined oil. Loss about $10,000. It was with the greatest difficulty that the bonded warehouse near the burning shed, containing 2,000 barrels of refined oil, were saved.

INDIANA.

The Democratic National Convention—The Liberals Repudiated.

TERRE HAUTE, May 5.—The following telegram from Mr. Voorhees is furnished to the agent of the Associated Press by the editor of the Terre Haute *Journal*:

Washington, D. C., May 4, 1872.—Editor Terre Haute *Journal*: The Democrats will meet as usual in National Convention, and through its authorized delegates nominate its candidates and declare its policy. Until then no man has the right to question the party as to its future action. Its reorganization and principles should be maintained at all hazards.

[Signed] D. W. VOORHEES.

THE LIBERALS REPUDIATED.

The Liberal movement has no possible strength here. Both parties repudiate it with almost entire unanimity.

CHICAGO.

Impending Strike of Laborers Denied.

CHICAGO, May 4.—There have been rumors for several days past of an impending general strike of the laborers and mechanics engaged in rebuilding the burnt district, on the 15th of May. At a meeting of the various trades unions held last night, it was authoratively announced by leading speakers that no strike is contemplated, that while a demonstration of work, in the shape of a procession and open meeting, with speeches, &c., is proposed to be made on the day mentioned, the object is simply to show the strength of trades' unions, and induce stranger workingmen here to join them. The capitalists and contractors engaged in the work of rebuilding here have very generally declared their intention to suspend work entirely rather than submit to a rise in wages or reduction in the hours of labor.

CINCINNATI.

Telegraphing Convention News.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—From April 24th to the time of the Convention, news began to be transmitted to the night of May 3d. The total specials and regular reports transmitted from here by the Western Union Telegraph were 571,541 words. The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph transmitted 100,000 words from here of Convention news during the ten days ending May 5d. The Atlantic and Pacific sent during the same time about 12,000. The total amount sent by all lines from this city was about 700,000, or about 70,000 per day. This rate was much increased during the first three days of May.

ST. LOUIS.

Site for Government Building.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—The commissioners for selecting a site for the new government building in this city held a meeting yesterday, and four of the five decided on the block bounded by Seventh and Eighth and Pine and Chestnut streets.

W. FOX will make a minority report in favor of the condemnation of the block between Sixth and Seventh and Oliver and Pine streets. Mr. Hullett, government architect, is not satisfied with the grade of the block selected.

Destructive Fire.

MARSHALLTOWN, April 4.—The most destructive fire that has ever occurred in central Iowa took place about noon to-day. It commenced in Stanley's Elevator, and quickly communicated to the adjoining buildings, and fanned by high winds, it at one time threatened the whole town. The whole south-east part of the city is in ruins. The loss foots up about $300,000.

GREELEY AND BROWN.

Press Comments on the Liberal Nominations.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of the 4th, warmly endorses the nominations made on Friday, while at the same time expressing the opinion that the nominations of Adams and Trumbull that the nominations of Adams and Trumbull would have been more acceptable. It says: Whether we find it our duty to urge upon our fellow citizens the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency depends largely upon that which may be done by the regular organization of old existing political parties. Mr. Greeley, a few weeks ago, frankly stated that he would support the Cincinnati nominee, provided the Democratic party did not appear in the field in the form of attempting to take advantage of the Republican divisions, and that in case there was a regular Democratic nomination, he would support the regular Republican candidate. We have made similar reservations as to our position in case of the nomination of Mr. Adams, and we repeat them in respect to Mr. Greeley. Disagreeing always with Mr. Greeley's tariff notions, we have from the beginning believed in his doctrine that with impartial suffrage should be associated universal amnesty, and we have popular faith in his sincerity and integrity, his temperate and modest life, his incessant industry, his hatred of shams and warfare on wrongs, and his courageous candor and abounding generosity have commanded him to the confidence of millions of the American people; and in whatever their confidence may be shaken, he can safely defy the ingenuity of malice, even through the torments of the Presidential campaign, to affect his reputation as an honest man. Among the things that are likely to be objectionable in the candidacy of Mr. Greeley, a want of popular strength will not, in our opinion, be numbered. We have no doubt of the immediate and thorough co-operation of the Democratic party in the Greeley movement. Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, has, we understand, promised to go for Greeley, and will run for Governor of the State on the Cincinnati platform. His point, of course, is to beat Morton for the Senate. The Hon. George H. Pendleton did not hesitate last evening to declare himself for Greeley. A Democratic National Convention will be called, and it will indorse the work of the Cincinnati Convention, ticket and platform. Under these conditions the strength of Mr. Greeley in the South will be overwhelming. The colored people have much confidence in him, and old Confederates will remember his magnanimity in bailing his rebel chief, and his generous measures of amnesty with which it has been his wish to soften the rudeness of their calamity. Liberty, union and suffrage for all being secured, he has thought kindness the best policy, and charitableness the better part of statesmanship. The general result is that Mr. Greeley is so popular in the South, and the conditions of the canvass are likely to be such that he will carry every State south of the Potomac, Ohio and Missouri rivers. There will be a flood in that land that will not leave a dry spot sticking out from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande. The undoubted predilection of the Democracy for Greeley will give him immense strength in Pennsylvania, which, confronted by the weakness of the Republican State ring ticket, gives him a bond for that State. The Democracy have trusted only Greeley, by an enormous majority, and indeed, if the Democracy will not nominate, and the Philadelphia Convention nominates Grant, it will be difficult to name the State in the South for the official and regular Republican candidate. But will not this be a process for restoring the Democratic party to power? We think not. It seems to us to relegate party lines to chaos, and it will be the breaking up and crushing out of existing organizations, and we shall have, as Henry Ward Beecher said the other day, "us new deal."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 4th says the platform of the Convention is a splendid one, and one upon which every honest man and friend of Republican institutions can stand. Its adoption by acclamation was the death knell to the hopes of the friends of Grant in the Military ranks. They felicitated themselves with the idea that the convention would break up in a row over the tariff question. Those of them who were present in the session on Friday night must have readily be distinguished by their exulting applause when for a time there was a little excitement growing out of the hasty and ill-considered remarks of an Ohio delegate, Judge Matthews. They have, in this, experienced their first but not their last disappointment. They hoped that the convention would nominate a weak ticket, and it is certainly one of strength. They hoped the Democracy would not rally to it, but they will, and we think they will be deceived. The convention has done itself honor by the manner in which it has settled this vexed business of platform and presented issues worthy representatives of the masses of their countrymen, who, disagreeing upon many questions, are determined to unite to save the government from being destroyed by military tyranny or by the cancer of corruption pervading every branch of the public service.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 4th says: Several hundred persons, called from various parts of the country by a party of opposition to Grant, and representing nothing but themselves, constituted themselves a national nominating convention, and nominated Horace Greeley and Martin Gratz Brown for President and Vice President have about the same proportion to their assumption as in the case of the three tailors of Dooley street, who issued a proclamation beginning: "We, the people of England." The contrivers trust that the Democratic convention will also nominate this ticket. What can they promise on their part? Can they pledge even the votes of their so-called conventions? On the other hand, what evidence have they that the Democratic convention will ratify these nominations? There were some Democratic committals in regard to Mr. Adams, but if these were sifted, the tangible part would be found to be a slender thread. And this was only individual expression, which could not pretend to pledge the party. There were no committals to Mr. Greeley; yet upon this, which is the wildest reckoning without the host, the most unscrupulous struggle known to the history of this nomination, and the most indecent bargains, as if any Republican of unspotted character, who could bring its nomination to the Democratic convention, could rely on receiving its nomination. What does it present to the Democratic convention? A Republican high tariff frantic, who has declared that it his idea of protection is $100 per ton on pig iron, whose nomination was worked up by a band of New York politicians in New York, combined with the agents of the Pennsylvania pig iron and coal monopolies. These were the powers that planned the strategic movement in the convention. These have eliminated from it tariff reformers who originated this movement, and who are the only men high in arms with these candidates, who will now come to the lobby of the Democratic convention, and ask it to ratify a successful stratagem of the convention of the New York ring and the Pennsylvania pig iron monopoly, and the bought and sold Missouri bummers. It is not likely that the Democratic convention will sell itself so cheaply.

The Detroit *Free Press* (Democratic), of the 4th, says of the Cincinnati nomination, that Greeley is a strong man with whom to demoralize the Republican party, and will probably result in the defeat of Grant's nomination of election, and considers the chances of the Democracy largely increased, and nothing necessary to secure its success but a strong nomination and platform.

The Detroit *Post* of the 4th, an administration paper, ridicules Greeley's nomination, and says it will not help the Democratic party a particle, at least, while it will render the Democratic cause utterly hopeless.

The Detroit *Tribune* of the 4th (Independent Republican) says that the most sagacious friends of the Liberal movement saw with regret Greeley's nomination. They would regard his election as a public calamity, and that he is not entitled to Republican support in the present candidacy.

The New York *Herald* of the 4th has a two column double leaded article on the nomination at Cincinnati on Friday. It says they will excite suprise and interest. The nomination of Greeley is the most striking event in some respects ever known in political history, and attributes it to the strength of his personal character and devotion of his admirers. After some reflections upon the fact that Greeley and Brown are both journalists, and that the nomination of Greeley is largely due to the support of the independent press, especially the *Herald*, and after reviewing the names, which were before the convention to show that Greeley was the strongest man on the popular ticket with the Democratic party, in an inquiry as to the effect of the nomination and probabilities of the success of the ticket. It has not much faith in the convention movement, and points out the weakness of Greeley's public position and the strength of Grant's, and thinks the followers of the latter require very strong temptation to induce them to desert his standard. The canvass will be a purely personal one, for there is no principle developed in the Cincinnati platform. There is nothing except restlessness in the country under our foreign policy, and a desire for a change. Slighter considerations have controlled former elections; whether they will do so now, the *Herald* does not undertake to predict.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 4th says: "The Cincinnati convention has presented the issue fairly and squarely to the country that could be presented. As lookers-on in Venice, we may be permitted to express our opinion that General Grant will discover this to be the hardest rock he has ever butted his head against. Greeley and Brown are both acceptable to the people of the South, and if they have to decide between this and another four years of Grant and his tayonet rule, there will not be much hesitancy which horn of the dilemma they will take. We think it probable, however, that the nomination will frighten the Philadelphia convention into abandoning Grant, and we predict great efforts at the reconciliation of the two wings of the Republican party. The Whigs will probably support the ticket, whether there is a Democratic nomination or not."

The New York *World* of the 4th says there have been many rumors as to what will be Mr. Greeley's course in reference to the *Tribune*; the most important of which are, will he resign the editorship and sell his stock and retire from the paper? The reasons alleged are that his candidacy would so embarrass the action of the paper as to deprive it of its usefulness in the Presidential contest.

The New York *Tribune* of the 4th says: "We do not feel at liberty to print the personal telegrams received last evening from widely separated points, indicating hearty acquiescence in support of the nominations made yesterday at Cincinnati, but the senders will accept our thanks."

The Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle* of the 4th announces, on the authority of Judge Stallo, that Gen. Fred Hecker, of Illinois, who left this city last night for home, sick and disgusted, declared his intention of making speeches from his sick bed, if necessary, in order to defeat the Cincinnati nominees.

The St. Louis *Times*, of the 4th, says: We were inclined to think that the Cincinnati convention had done its work. It certainly acted wisely in placing Mr. Greeley at the head of the ticket, instead of Mr. Adams. It can be said of him, with truth and justice, that no public man in the Republican party has stood by the interests of the Southern people since the war more boldly and consistently. Probably no candidate could have been named to more largely divide the Radical party, or strike greater terror to the friends of Grant. The ticket receives additional strength, moreover, in the West especially, by the nomination of Brown to the Vice Presidency, and it was wise under the circumstances that he withdrew his claim to the higher place, although to the Democrats generally he would have been a more acceptable choice, if a Republican candidate were to be their choice at all. Altogether, the convention has agreeably disappointed many friends of the movement, who feel nervously apprehensive lest it should not rise to the dignity and requirements of the occasion. In these respects it has achieved its work more satisfactorily than many of our Democratic friends were disposed to anticipate, and proves itself the fit agent for the inception of an actual political power, not inconsiderable in proportions, and directed to salutary and patriotic objects.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 4th, on the Cincinnati nominations, says: There were two courses open to this convention of disaffected Republicans: One, to nominate a candidate of high character and moderate views, who had a good standing in the councils of all parties, and who, by securing a subsequent Democratic endorsement, might fairly hope to be elected; the other, to nominate a well-known partisan of the Republican party, who should stand well with and fairly represent the views of those assembled, and be likely to draw out their strength in the canvass, but who could not expect Democratic endorsement, and would thus compel the regular Republican Convention to endorse him or throw the electoral vote into the hands of their opponents. Whether wisely or not, the convention has chosen the latter of these alternatives, and has put forward for the Presidency the name of Horace Greeley.

The *Journal* concludes: If this nomination is heartily accepted by all who were represented at Philadelphia, it will prove the hardest problem the party has been called to solve since it first came into power.

The New York *Evening Post* of the 4th opposes the nominations and platform of the Cincinnati convention, and contends that Greeley lacks the courage, firmness and consistency required in a chief magistrate; that his political associations and intimacies are bad; that he is a bigoted protectionist, and that his nomination only gives Greeley can have no hope of an election; and if he runs, it will only divide the Republicans, leaving the field clear to the Democrats, who, should they have sense enough, have votes of them already urge, to put up such a ticket as Adams and Groesbeck, will bid fair to sweep the field.

The New York *Telegram* supports the nominations enthusiastically.

The New York *Staats Zeitung* says: Greeley and Brown are good men, and liked by both Americans and Germans in this country, but that if Mr. Adams had been nominated, they would have been satisfied, and the party would not rise so high as it will support, though it concedes that the Liberal ticket is very strong. They will defer any declaration until after the Germans have held meetings and decided the question, which will be done next month.

The Boston *Post*, a leading Democratic paper, speaking of the Cincinnati nominations, says: Proposing lofty results, with which the people everywhere were in active sympathy, when it came to the application of its means, it fatled miserably. Two persons in their sober senses will deny that the nomination of Horace Greeley by an assembly so powerfully equipped with the popular sympathy as a candidate for the Presidency is a disappointment for which we were not prepared.

The Boston *Advertiser* had a leading editorial on the subject, headed "The ridiculous mass."

The Boston *Journal* says, "The general opinion of the Republicans is that Greeley is decidedly the best nominee whom the Cincinnati convention could have selected for the benefit of the Republican party.

The Washington *Chronicle* and *Republican* both oppose the nomination of Greeley.

The St. Louis *Anzeiger*, a German paper, which was a strong supporter, however, of the Liberal movement, emphatically declares against Greeley and Brown. It says: The nominations by these nominations the convention became untrue to the ideas which called the Liberal movement into existence, and selected two men for the highest positions in the country whose erratic and visionary characters make them unfit, and in reality, the most unsafe persons in the United States for the executive departments of the nation. It looks at the nomination as the result of some combination, but it is impossible. It foresees an administration of eccentricities, during which the corruptest men in the nation will be the substantial rulers, using good old Greeley as a mere tool for their nefarious schemes, and continuing the present system only under different colors. It mentions that Greeley might perhaps continue on the Presidential chair his opposition to personal administration but inasmuch as he is an ardent protectionist, he would systematically keep open that permanent source of corruption which is embodied in any protection system.

The Springfield Illinois *State Register* raises the standard of Greeley and Brown, and in a leading editorial heartily endorses the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Liberal Reform Convention. The *Register* says editorial as follows: We have confidence enough in the good sense of the Democracy to believe that it will yield the ticket a cheerful, earnest and successful support. The action of the convention is certainly satisfactory to the Democracy and Liberal Republicans, and the enthusiasm for the ticket is great.

The St. Louis *Times* says: We shall support Greeley and Brown first because of the duty of every Democratic party to perform his duty faithfully, and secondly because the success of the Democracy will prevent the further usurpation of the United States authorities will arrest the assassins of Stephens, Kline and Dutro, in the face of Gov. Brown's proclamation.

—A Washington special says: At a Cabinet meeting on Saturday a reply was received from the English government in reference to the negative principle of international law which Mr. Fish had brought himself to be willing to accept as the condition of the treaty. It is so exceedingly unsatisfactory to this government that it is probable there will be no back-down after all, and the position assumed by the President in the beginning, that the question of consequential damages is one for the Geneva tribunal to settle, will be insisted upon.

—WACHTEL has been married twice and is the father of eight children. His present wife was with him in this country. His home is in the German watering-place, Wiesbaden, whither he is now going. We have already mentioned the fact that Carl Rosa paid him one-third of the gross receipts of the late season of opera for his services, and from the large attendance at each performance one can form some idea of the amount of money which the great tenor took away with him in the family purse.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Treaty of Washington and Canadian Fisheries.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

Carlists Defeated in the Province of Navarre.

DON CARLOS FLEEING.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, May 4.—The *Times* this morning urges President Grant to send to the Geneva Tribunal a communication which shall supercede the original of the American case containing claims for consequential damages.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The London *Telegraph* of the 22d ult., editorially, on the American claims, says the Americans are no longer in doubt as to our resolve in the matter. Concession has with us reached its utmost limit, and no English ministry would dream of surrendering the ground now taken up with the approval of the entire people, and of the most enlightened minds of every nation, the American included.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The London *Telegraph*, of the 28th of April, says: No premature utterance from the lips of the Prime Minister or of the Foreign Secretary must be permitted to afford President Grant an excuse for saying that England, least of all the House of Lords, has put the treaty of Washington to death. To all who, in spite of past disappointments, wish well to the treaty of Washington, and believe in the possibility of its still being brought to a successful issue, it will be evident that an angry controversy on the subject in popular assemblies like the House of Commons or the House of Representatives is above all things to be deprecated.

MEMORIAL FOR COPYRIGHT TREATY.

LONDON, May 5.—A memorial was presented to Earl Granville yesterday urging Her Majesty's government to secure a just and equitable copyright treaty with the United States. Among the signers are Carlyle, Froude, John Stuart Mill, Hughley Morley and Ruskin. Lord Granville replied that the government would carefully consider the subject.

FRANCE.

TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

PARIS, May 4.—The trial by court martial of Marshal Bazaine will be held in the riding school at Versailles, and will commence in the latter part of May. The trial will probably last over one hundred days. Twelve hundred witnesses will be summoned. The government will allow Marshal Bazaine to employ as counsel M. Lachard, the well-known advocate.

REPORT ON CAPITULATIONS.

PARIS, May 3.—The report of the commission on capitulations declares that the general commanding in the Lower Rhine department of all blame for the surrender of Lichtenberg, and reprimands the commanders who capitulated at Marsal and Vitry Le Francais. Gen. Cissey, Minister of War, has announced that traitorous acts shall be meted out to all Generals who surrendered during the war. There is no doubt but that court martials will be ordered in the cases of Generals Wimpffen and Uhrich.

Edouard Allon, the well known advocate, declares he will not defend Marshal Bazaine.

GORTSCHAKOFF NOT RESIGNED.

The *Journal Des Debates* denies the truth of the report published by the *Memorial Diplomatique* that Gortschakoff had resigned his office, and that Prince Orloff had been appointed his successor. The *Journal* denies that Gortschakoff even tendered his resignation.

SPAIN.

A RISING EXPECTED IN CATALONIA.

MADRID, May 4.—A rising of Carlists on a large scale is expected to-day in Catalonia. The government has distributed troops through the province to suppress whatever demonstration may be made.

THE CARLIST LEADER.

It is positively asserted by the partisans of Don Carlos that their leader has not left the Spanish territory, as expected, but is yet at some point in the province of Navarre. The government hopes to capture him.

AN ENGAGEMENT ON THE TAPIS.

Don Carlos, with his escort of troops, has come up with the principal Carlist band in Navarre, and the two forces now confront each other. An engagement is expected soon.

COMMUNICATION RE-ESTABLISHED.

Communication between this city and Bilbao, which was interrupted by the Carlists burning the railroad bridge in the province of Biscay, has been re-established.

A REBEL REPULSE.

The Government troops encountered a Carlist band in the province of Guipuzcoa, and after a short conflict, repulsed the insurrectionists.

DON CARLOS IN VERA.

It is now said Don Carlos entered Vera, a town in Navarre, on the Bedasova river, which forms part of the boundary between France and Spain, yesterday. He was received with ringing of church bells and cheering by the people. It is also said that Don Carlos was joined at Vera by Rodis, the Carlist leader who, it was reported, had fled into France with his forces.

The *Gazette* (official) confirms the report that Don Carlos has entered Navarre and been joined by Rodis who, it was stated, has been pursued into France by the troops under Gen. Rivero.

The troops are all concentrated.

CARLISTS SURROUNDED.

MADRID, May 4.—*Evening.*—The latest information from the province of Navarre is that hostilities have commenced between the insurrectionists, commanded by Carlos and the troops led by Marshal Serrano. The latter are surrounding the rear of the insurgent forces, who are surrounded by the loyal troops. A band of Carlists, under the command of Rotundo, has been completely defeated.

A CARLIST DEFEAT.

MADRID, May 5.—*Evening.*—A dispatch from San Sebastian this afternoon says, "The division under Morioras to-day completely defeated the Carlists concentrated in Navarre, after a conflict of nine hours. The troops carried the village of Carasa at the point of the bayonet. The whole Carlist centre is captured. It is said Don Carlos is a prisoner."

THE SITUATION.

PARIS, May 5.—The following is the latest news of Don Carlos' movements and the state of affairs in Spain: Don Carlos arrived at Vera, in Navarre, forty miles north of Pampeluna, on Thursday. He immediately issued two proclamations, one of which begins, "Spaniards, soldiers, the watchword is God and the country. The King appeals to your honor, on God's altar, to annihilate the Carlists. He promises peace, abundance and liberty."

On the 2d inst. bands of Carlists existed in the provinces of Navarre, Guipugoea, Biscay, Alava, Teruel, Castellon, Barcelona, Tarragona, Seniha, Valencia, Segoria, Avila, Burgos, Aragon, Leon, Valladolid and Oreido.

The Spanish government has fears of a rising of Republicans in the South. Thirty deputies only attended the sitting of the Cortes on the 21st.

DON CARLOS FLYING INTO FRANCE.

MADRID, May 5—9 P. M.—Don Carlos, with only 200 adherents, has passed through Unsea, flying into France. A battle, in which he received a complete defeat, was fought at Oronquoz yesterday. Of the Carlist forces engaged, thirty-eight were killed and seven hundred and forty-seven taken prisoners. The insurrection is at an end.

CANADA.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

OTTAWA, May 4.—Last night Sir John A. MacDonald, Premier of the Dominion government, on the second reading of the resolutions introduced a bill to give effect to certain clauses of the Treaty of Washington. He had originally intended merely to suspend the fishing laws, but to prevent Americans from fishing in our waters during the coming season, as he knew that the American government had acted on all the claims, the Canadian government had decided to follow the same course. The first clause of the bill was to suspend that portion of the fishing laws which prohibit Americans from fishing in Canadian waters. The second clause provides that during the existence of the Treaty of Washington fish oil, with the exception of such products of the inland lakes, shall be admitted from the United States free of duty. The third clause provides for a continuance of the bonding system during the pendency of the treaty. The fourth clause provides that the right of transshipment contained in the thirteenth clause of the treaty shall be insured to citizens of the United States during the existence of the treaty. The fifth clause provides that the act shall go into effect on the issuance by the government of an order in Council. This bill brought all the subjects of the treaty, which the Premier had promised to bring down, before the House. The treaty had been largely discussed in the public press, and his position with reference to it had been the subject of comment. The Premier was received with ringing of church bells and cheering by the people. It is also said that Don Carlos was joined at Vera by Rodis, the Carlist leader who, it was reported, had fled into France with his forces.

The *Gazette* (official) confirms the report that Don Carlos has entered Navarre and been joined by Rodis who, it was stated, has been pursued into France by the troops under Gen. Rivero.

The troops are all concentrated.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The office of the Clark County *Herald*, at Marshall, Ills., was partly destroyed by fire last Saturday night.

—A boy named Claude Curtis, while playing on some empty cars at Brazil, Ind., on Saturday evening, fell between two cars, breaking his back and killing him instantly.

—A gang of counterfeiters was arrested on the borders of Virginia and North Carolina, and committed to jail at Lynchburg. A press and dies for counterfeiting gold and silver coin were seized.

—John W. B. Nicholson, a wood turner of Baltimore, aged twenty-seven, killed his wife, aged twenty-three, on Saturday night, cutting her head open with a cleaver. He then took strychnine, but will recover. He was committed to prison.

—A dispatch from Holden, Mo., says there is the best reason for saying that a Sheriff of Cass county fails to perform his duty further. United States authorities will arrest the assassins of Stephens, Kline and Dutro, in the face of Gov. Brown's proclamation.

—A Washington special says: At a Cabinet meeting on Saturday a reply was received from the English government in reference to the negative principle of international law which Mr. Fish had brought himself to be willing to accept as the condition of the treaty. It is so exceedingly unsatisfactory to this government that it is probable there will be no back-down after all, and the position assumed by the President in the beginning, that the question of consequential damages is one for the Geneva tribunal to settle, will be insisted upon.

—WACHTEL has been married twice and is the father of eight children. His present wife was with him in this country. His home is in the German watering-place, Wiesbaden, whither he is now going. We have already mentioned the fact that Carl Rosa paid him one-third of the gross receipts of the late season of opera for his services, and from the large attendance at each performance one can form some idea of the amount of money which the great tenor took away with him in the family purse.

The Homestead Act.

MYERS VALLEY, KAN., April 30, 1872.

EDITORS GAZETTE—*Gentlemen*: Through your widely circulated paper I wish to say a word to the soldiers of Western Pennsylvania. Since the passage of the late "Soldiers' Homestead Act," I have several letters of inquiry asking information concerning this country and the opportunities for locating homesteads; also, requesting me to act as their agent in locating the same. I would say to those contemplating taking the benefit of the Soldiers' Homestead, that there is no part of the West which offers greater inducements to actual settlers than Western Kansas. The climate is unsurpassed. The soil exceedingly productive, especially the bottom lands. Water is abundant and of the best quality. There is a supply of timber in most localities; plenty in some but scarce in others. The best of building stone abounds in all localities. Any one wanting further information can address me by letter. Those wishing me to act as their agent can notify me of the same and I will send them the necessary blanks. Papers friendly to the soldiers' cause will please publish the above.

Address with stamp,

N. C. WHIMS.

Late Private 140th Pa. Vol.,

MYERS VALLEY, KAN., Pottawatimie County.

MRS. "JENNIE JUNE" CROLY, the pleasant writer and most agreeable lady, has just been elected Vice President of the Sorosis Club, a famed institution which owes its existence to a happy thought of her fertile brain. At present Mrs. Croly is strictly "at home" at her tasteful residence, 156 East Thirty-eighth street, engaged in entertaining a little stranger guest—a "June" blossom.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION.

CITY OF MEXICO April 27, *via* HAVANA, May 5.—Confidence is slowly returning. The prospects of commerce are improving. Anarchy continues in Durango, San Luis, Sacatecas and Jalisco. The government forces are occupying the places held by the Yucatan insurgents.

Rocha has destroyed the remnants of Dovato Guerra's insurgent troops.

PERSONAL.

Guezman, the new member of the Claims Commission, leaves on the 14th of May for Washington.

Velasco has resigned the Ministry of the Interior.

Lerdo De Tegado is recovering from a dangerous illness, and becomes Foreign Minister.

THE STATE.

WEST GOSHEN, Chester county, has a calf without eyes or tail.

ERIE of late has had a good share of the patronage generally bestowed by burglars.

AUSTIN GARVIN died from hydrophobia in Scranton a few days since. His death agonies were terrible.

MR. ELIAS HAMILTON, of Lancaster, had his neck broken by being thrown from a carriage last Saturday.

THE Odd Fellows of Oil City have purchased a lot, and intend erecting a three-story brick building the present season.

THE Supreme Court meets in Harrisburg, on Monday, May 6th. The cases from the counties of Lancaster, York and Adams will be taken up.

THE residence and barn of Mr. H. M. Gilman, on his farm near North East, Erie county were destroyed by fire last Wednesday. Loss $9,000, one-third insured.

MISS ADELAIDE LADLEY, daughter of George Ladley, of West Chester, died in North Carolina, a few days since, in the 30th year of her age. She was a young lady of high literary attainments, and one of the editors of *Harper's Bazaar*. Her father was formerly a resident of Lancaster county.

THE contested election case in the Lawrence County Commissioner matter has been abandoned by the petitioners—it being demonstrated that about as many illegal votes were cast on one side as the other, and therefore it was considered unnecessary to pursue the matter any further.

OLD colored woman by the name of Burr died at the residence of Hector Mullen, near New Centreville, Chester county, a few days ago. She was brought to Philadelphia about the year 1772, and said she was eleven years old, making her one hundred and eleven years old at the time of her death.

THE Germantown *Telegraph* says: "The effects of the prolonged severity of the winter upon the evergreens of almost every kind, except the firs and spruces, have never been so destructive within our memory. Even the American arbor vitæ has been greatly injured and in many places killed. The ivy also is mostly dead."

OUR OHIO NEIGHBORS.

ALLIANCE is troubled with shop-lifters.

THERE is a house famine in New Lisbon.

A NEW Odd Fellows' Hall was dedicated in Akron on Friday.

THE bill to legalize 10 per cent. interest was defeated in the Ohio Legislature.

A ZANESVILLE thief is charged with stealing and selling the iron railings of graveyards.

Cows are scarce on the Western Reserve this spring, and command from $45 to $65 per head.

MANSFIELD desires another Railroad to Wheeling. The B. & O. R. R. does not satisfy the wants of that ambitious town.

THE wool business is attracting much attention, and large purchases are being made. The Zanesville clip are entertained. A sale of 3,000 fleeces was lately made in Harrison county, Ohio, at eighty cents per pound.

THE Springfield *Advertiser* man said the night editor of the Cedarville Herald was in a fight with any stranger that came along, who wears good clothes, no matter whether he is a showman, drummer, swindler or thief. He wears a wig now.

CARRY WALLACE, one of the Youngstown burglars, whose trial was set for the next term of court, secured bail one day last week, was released from jail, and in the twinkling of an eye, joined himself in matrimony to Miss Maggie Callahan, of Canfield, and is now sporting gaskward on a honeymoon.

DIAMONDS IN CALIFORNIA.

Gems of the First Water Found in El Dorado County.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says: "F. H. Plumado, of Placerville, El Dorado County, yesterday, brought to San Francisco two valuable diamonds, discovered in a gravel claim in the vicinity of Placerville, by H. H. Olmstead. Mr Plumado, accompanied by James C. Ronson, who resided at Placerville since 1852 until he removed to this city some two weeks ago, yesterday called at the Occidental Hotel to show the stones, and a reporter was detailed to accompany the gentleman to the establishment of Charles Lemme, manufacturing jeweler, No. 413 Bush street, where the diamonds were tested, for the purpose of having them subjected to the inspection of an expert. As frequent accounts have appeared of fictitious diamonds, manufactured in England for the purpose of "salting" claims in the diamond regions of Africa, the report of Mr. Lemme was looked for with considerable interest. The latter gentleman expert examined and, after a very short inspection, was declared to be a genuine diamond, beyond question, and of good quality. It weighed 2¾ carats, and the expert pronounced it worth at the least calculation $400. He said the price would not be definitely fixed until after it had been cut. It will probably be sent to Boston for that purpose. It is a stone of the first water, quite clear, and approximately square. Rakes, the other stone, is unusually perfect. The smaller one weighs 15-16 carat, and is of comparatively little value, presenting a good many imperfections. The latter will make a stone worth $20 or $30. The larger stone was exhibited at two or three other establishments, and its genuineness was pronounced unquestionable by all the experts, though they differed widely in their estimates of its value—some placing it as high as $600, and others as low as $100. It will not be surrendered by the owner for the highest sum named.

What the People Think of Mr. Rutan—Beaver County Will Go for Drave.

BEAVER COUNTY, May 5, 1872.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF GAZETTE:—As you take considerable interest in the welfare of our county it may be some pleasure to you and your readers to learn that our agricultural, manufacturing and commercial friends in this county feel encouraged at the prospects of a fruitful season and business activity. As the nomination of State Senator and minor offices approaches, there is much talking and talking upon Mr. Webster's charge to American citizens, "That this lovely land, this glorious liberty, these free institutions are worth to us fought, ours to preserve, ours to transmit," which patriotic feelings have been aroused by the course of our Senator during the last session at Harrisburg. The eastern portion of our county complains they had good prospects of a narrow gauge railroad, but their charter was defeated because it received no attention from the Senator. The western part are talking of him for pronouncing our Senator for trying to destroy

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE—GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

JOSIAH KING,.....H. M. LONG,
P. F. DUNCAN,.....N. P. REED,
KING, REED & CO., Proprietors.

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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. W. H. LILLEY, Carbon;
MATTHEW J. McKNIGHT, Schuylkill;
ALLISTER, Centre;
W. H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
M. DAVIS, Monroe;
REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AIKEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

Bonds at Frankfort 96.

Petroleum at Antwerp 43f.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 113¼@113⅜.

The heavy frosts of Saturday and yesterday mornings, it is thought, seriously damaged the fruit trees.

We have heard the name of but one Republican gentleman of prominence in this county who will support Horace Greeley by voice and vote.

The Democrats are in a sore quandary. They do not know whether to toss their hats for Greeley at this early hour or to repudiate him altogether.

We are under fresh obligation to Hon. J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General of the State, for a copy of his report on railroads, canals and telegraphs in this Commonwealth.

The announcement was made in these columns on Saturday that a call signed by many citizens was about to be made on Hon. Jared M. Brush, for the privilege of using his name as a Republican candidate for Congress from this District. We have the personal assurance of that gentleman that he will not run for the office under any circumstances.

The ability of women has, on many occasions, been shown and admitted. The impudence and brazen effrontery of the same sex was fully demonstrated at the late Cincinnati Convention, where several embryotic statesmen in petticoats endeavored to obtain seats as delegates. Had they been men and displayed the same amount of impudence, boot leather might have been used to rid the Convention of their annoying presence.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, probably, did not intend to let slip so great a truth, when it said:

"Go into the rural districts in the country anywhere, and you will find the feeling for Grant general, or, at least, the Republicans ignorant of any candidate whom they are disposed to support against him."

That is creditable to Grant, in every way. The farmers are thinkers, not politicians nor place hunters. They universally recognize the prosperous condition of the country, and are willing to try the same hands at the wheel for another term. What say you farmers?

Siberia, about which little accurate knowledge is now known, is being surveyed by engineers under the auspices of the Imperial Geographical Society of Russia. The novel idea of the survey is that two distinct parties are to perform the work, so that while two surveys are made, the one corps will correct the other in any mistakes that may be made. The scientific developments that may be made will prove of great interest, as the frigid country abounds in fossils, rich minerals, precious stones, rare wild animals, etc., about all of which the exploring parties will doubtless furnish much that is interesting.

Russia grows jealous of the Roman Catholics, and has recently issued an Imperial ukase forbidding open processions of that denomination on stated religious occasions, and likewise the open exposure of the Sacred Host by priests on their way to the bedside of dying members. There is so little difference between the Greek religion, the predominant faith of Russia, and the Roman Catholics that the Czar and his cabinet are constantly on the alert to prevent the encroachment of the latter, who have never been excessively loyal or devoted to the Russian Government, since its policy has been to interfere with the priesthood and subdue the outgrowth of the power of the Church of Rome in the empire.

The great labor strikes which have been in progress for some time in France, Germany and England still hold out with a degree of persistence scarcely thought possible when they began. In Germany, since the close of the war, the demands of the strikers have already been met by an advance of 25 per cent. in the price of a day's work, and the hours of labor have been reduced from 12 to 10. But this is only the beginning. The agricultural laborers are striving to become land-proprietors, and in other ways to better their condition. Failure to accomplish this result is driving many to America, in proof of which the German arrivals at New York last month—numbering fifteen thousand—may be cited. During the past year, Germany has sent a larger number to our shores than Ireland, and this drain will soon begin to tell on those left behind.

STEADFAST IN THE FAITH.

The idea is very common that men who have been prominent as politicians or statesmen, are necessarily *influential* men, and carry a great following with them whenever they choose to change their political position. The friends of the Cincinnati movement are just now filling themselves with the consolation this idea affords them.

And yet, no idea could be more erroneous. Men are great and prominent as politicians and statesmen, *not* because of their personal influence or weight, but solely because of the great public sentiment which stands behind them. So long as they think *with* the people, and fairly reflect the convictions of those around them, they remain prominent; but as soon as they fail to do this, and turn into another path, they find themselves standing alone and without support.

Men of this class are called *leaders*, not because they lead the masses into following them through their personal weight and influence, but because they are impelled from behind into a forward position by the irresistible impulse of those who think and act in common. The leaders thus go *with* the current and are borne on by it; they do not make it, nor can they turn it from its course.

For people will think and act for themselves, in spite of what any man or set of men may do. They read the papers; they digest the facts daily developed; they discuss all political questions by whatever light and intelligence they have; they make up their minds decisively on men and measures; and when they move, the men they put in front are put there solely on account of the harmony existing between them in sentiment, and not on account, as many vainly suppose, of the over-shadowing influence of those they made leaders.

Hence, political "leaders" are the mere exponents of the will of the masses in harmony with them, and are not, in any sense, the creators of the opinions they are called on to represent. So long as they float with the stream they are all right; but the stream is too mighty to be turned aside by them, and flows on as placidly and as strongly as before, whenever a "leader" chooses to change position.

This was fully demonstrated in the case of Daniel Webster. We risk little in saying that Webster was the greatest man, in the political circles, the United States has yet produced. He was a giant in intellect, of commanding person, and magnetic in his attractive influence. He drew men to him by an almost irresistible force; and if ever there was a man who could draw off a following after him, Daniel Webster was that man. Yet when he went off from the old Whig party he took scarcely any one with him. A country school house would contain all those who clung to his political fortunes. Massachusetts almost worshipped him while he acted in common with the majority of its people, just as it has in the past clung to Charles Sumner; but when he set himself in array against his old party, Massachusetts abandoned him: and Sumner, if he does not take the hint in time to fall in with those he has so long trained with, will experience the same result.

It is all folly, therefore, to conclude that, because a number of men heretofore prominent, have gone to the Cincinnati convention, they can carry their old party friends with them. Greeley is by no means so great a man as Webster; and what Webster could not do, Greeley can not. The great Republican host stands unshaken and unbroken; at best, only a few captains have gone off, and these have elected a General, who may have officers enough, but is utterly without an army.

And it is but natural it should be so. Men do not make up their political opinions in a day, nor hold them so lightly as to be able to throw them off in a day. Their convictions are deliberately made up, and are ardently cherished. With many, their convictions are sacred, and are conscientiously adhered to. It is a safe rule never to quarrel with a man about his politics, his religion, or his school of medicine. He chooses these three with care, and is too devoted to them to throw either over, lightly. Preachers change frequently, but they do not carry their congregations with them; doctors, also, sometimes change their systems of practice, but do not take their patients along; and the politician who changes, expecting to carry his old associates with him because he has changed, will suddenly wake up to a sense of his delusion.

We are not alarmed, therefore, at the array of familiar names at Cincinnati. They represented only themselves, there. Each man there had his grievance. It was like the motley host of outlaws that thronged to David in the Cave of Adullum. Every man that was in debt and every one that was in trouble, rallied to David's refuge in the rocks; but they, and only they, came. They brought no one with them—nothing, in fact, but their griefs and troubles. Let no one, therefore, think that because a few Captains have revolted, the rank and file are thereby affected. *They*, thank heaven, stand steady and unbroken as ever.

THE BEAVER SENATORIAL FIGHT.

We are loth to take up so much space with a subject in which the majority of our readers find little or no interest, but in justice to ourselves we are bound to notice and refute the statements contained in an article in the Beaver *Radical* of Thursday. That paper has this to say of us:

"The Pittsburgh *Gazette* copies the forged telegram of the *Argus* and endorses it as genuine. The telegram is a forgery, and the editor of the *Gazette* knows it to be a forgery. And the editor of the *Gazette* lies when he says that he is assured by reliable gentlemen that it is genuine."

The man who could deliberately write such language, without a scintilla of proof of its correctness, is either a fool or a knave, we shall not attempt to decide which, but let our readers draw their own inference of his true character from what follows: On Wednesday morning last, two gentlemen visited our sanctum, one of whom is a resident of Beaver county, whose word even the cheeky editor of the *Radical* would not question. The latter drew from his pocket a copy of the Beaver *Argus*, and directed our attention to the telegram, signed J. S. Rutan, which read as follows:

BEAVER, April 24, 1872.
Col. M. S. Quay, 42 Girard House, Phila.
"Dravo is out for the Senate. Looks squally for me. You cannot go to the Cincinnati Convention. You must come home immediately."

After reading it for the first time, we questioned its genuineness, and was assured by him that it was an exact copy of the telegram sent, as he had been so informed by a gentleman whose word and character were beyond question. Upon this assurance we printed the item as a morsel of news which would be relished by many of our readers. It appears that it was *not* relished by the editor of the *Radical* for some reason, else he would not have allowed his usually serene and placid temper to run away with his usual good sense and judgment. The above statement is true in every particular, and will be sworn to by three persons including the writer of this article, if it shall be necessary. That we "knew the telegram to be a forgery," is simply false; that "it is a forgery" we do not now believe, although the *Radical* pronounces it such, for our informant is a much more reliable and truthful man than the editor of that paper, and in this we merely state a fact—not in an offensive sense—one which all who know the parties will assent to. If the telegram had been a forgery, the editor could have obtained a statement to that effect from Mr. Rutan, or the telegraph operator, and then there would have been no necessity for the impotent and laughable rage that he exhibits, and he would thus have repelled the only possible conclusion to be drawn from the circumstance, viz: that he had been fairly trapped and exposed, and smarting keenly under the lash of public opinion, he foolishly calls people "liars," and utters threats which he vainly presumed would frighten us into silence. Mr. M. S. Quay will find that his threats are as insignificant as his political character is loathsome to men who are moved by honest convictions, and who respect themselves.

We intend to give him the full benefit of our columns in any attack he has made or shall make upon us, but his mode of warfare shall not divert us from the real issue in the matter, or ruffle our tranquil temper. Nor shall we call the "gentleman from Harrisburg"—or Beaver—if you please—any naughty names, as we object to that kind of argument, as long as we have any facts to hurl at an opponent, and we have a vivid recollection of a former battle in which our bland friend took a part, which ended in a libel suit. What we shall hereafter say, friend Quay, will be somewhat owing to your own movements, it will be parliamentary too, but if it *cuts*, we want to hear no squealing, and we shall give no excuse for a libel suit. Here is what you say:

"We don't care a continental whether the Gazette favors Mr. Rutan or not. It is its right to pronounce judgment upon public men and measures. But when it gets down to the level of the Beaver *Argus*, the organ of the Cincinnati movement in this county, in a personal warfare upon the editor of the *Radical*, it has no claim upon our respect or confidence."

Now we would wish to claim the continued respect of our sweet little friend of the *Radical*, and therefore would beg of him to point out the passage in the Gazette where "personal warfare" has been made upon his precious little body or pure character. Has he not made a mistake? We have distinctly confined our words to the matters in discussion, and have avoided the slightest appearance of personality. When we ask if Mr. Quay is allied with Aleck McClure (in the light of Rutan's despatch) in his attempt to disrupt the Republican party in the State, we can find nothing personal or vindictive, or spiteful in the query. It is a plain question, and if Rutan's despatch was genuine, which we still believe, and shall continue to do, until better evidence of its falsity than the editor's word is given, demands of M. S. Quay an answer. The position which he is supposed to hold in the party will not admit of his hobnobbing with such as Aleck McClure at Cincinnati or elsewhere. If he insists upon such a course, we shall move for his displacement from among the leadership of our party. Rutan was right when he telegraphed the little corporal, "You cannot go to the Cincinnati Convention." Now when we ask him if such were his intentions, he tires up, gets awful mad, calls us a liar, and then charges us with making a "personal warfare" upon himself.

One word more, and we dismiss the little fellow, for the present, from our thoughts. He says:

"We can write a chapter of Gazette history, which will give it employment at home for some time to come, and will do so if it makes it necessary."

Bah! We only notice this puerile and pusillanimous threat for the purpose of adding, "Lay on, Macduff, and damned be he who first cries hold—enough." The Gazette has survived many battles since 1786, has often "let loose the dogs of war," and we promise this Aminadab Sleek a fair field and an open fight if he covets one. He is welcome to publish our history entire, since the date of our establishment, or any single chapter thereof, but he cannot drive or scare us from our purpose, once it has been decided upon. We take up that glove, sir, now fire away, or acknowledge yourself the champion of that discretion which, in your case, is the better part of valor.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Grant's Peculiarity.—It would be amusing, were it not so absurd, to note the pratings of penny-a-liner's about President Grant as only a "plain common sense man," when the Presidential office requires a "great statesman." As if the very essence of all real greatness was not this same common sense.

Perseverance has its Reward.—To patient labor belongs success. One of the most notable instances of the triumph of persistent effort over adverse circumstances is furnished in the career of Rev. N. H. McNelie, who was recently admitted to the office of Deacon in the Episcopal Church, England. Mr. McNelie is a son of the Dean of Ripon, and has been blind from his infancy. In spite of this misfortune, however, he made such use of the opportunities afforded him by means of embossed books—classical, mathematical and theological—that he graduated with honors, and took a prize for Hebrew in the University of Dublin. He is now regarded as one of rising men of the Church. His life is a suggestive commentary for young men.

The Spanish Elections.—If the statement of Castelar regarding the recent elections in Spain, he true, the appeal from the ballot to the bayonet was certainly justifiable. He charges that before the elections many Republicans were arrested and imprisoned and others were intimidated from voting; then when the day came regiments were marched in line to the polls and deposited ballots put in their hands by their officers; and that in the end corrupt judges manipulated the returns, so as to exhibit Ministerial majorities, when the reverse would have been shown by a fair count. If King Amadeus is to manage the ballot in this way, the sooner the power is taken from him the better. But this is only one side of the story, and it seems to gain no very great credit in Spain, if we are to judge from the lack of enthusiasm in the cause of Don Carlos, who is at the head of the revolt against the King's rule.

The Coming Comet.—People whose nerves have suffered, by the fear that Bellas' comet, was to interfere with our tranquility and possibly utterly annihilate us next August, will hear with lively satisfaction that Prof. Donati of the Royal Observatory of Florence, looks upon a visit from the starry wanderer as an improbability—chiefly because all the latest astronomical developments indicate that the comet has either consumed itself or diffused its material through celestial space; for since 1852 it has not been seen—although previous to that time it was accustomed to swing around the circle regularly every six years. And the Professor farther adds, that no comets large or small are visible at the present time though the appearance of some at an early date is not improbable in which case he hopes they will be large ones, in order that scientific investigations regarding them may be facilitated.

Our Streets.—That estimable lady who enthusiastically devoted herself to sewing for the heathen in the Fejees, and had her mind so fixed upon the melancholly condition of the juvenile fraternity there, that she failed to perceive the necessities of her own ragged home brigade, has been a fruitful theme of ridicule. Yet are we not working in a parallel line with that good woman, when we enlarge the powers of our Board of Health and serenely sit down to plan for hospitals and such like accommodations, against the time of disease, while at the same time the miasmatic exhalations from the filth in our streets, is poisoning the air and preparing the way for the fatal march of the pestilence. Would it not be wiser to spend a little time and money in removing a fruitful source of disease and thus warding it off, than to calmly await its approach, and then lose, money, and life in battling with it. Will our authorities lock the stable door *before* the horse is gone?

Our Political Future.

Editors Gazette: The coming political campaign is of no ordinary interest. Indeed it may be regarded as being even more important in its results than that of any other period in our political history.

The manner in which any work is finished is much more decisive than the mode of its beginning and progression.

The true spirit and almost infinite wisdom in which our Republic was conceived and instituted, and our ability heretofore to repel invasion from without, and suppress rebellion at home, have been circumstances of great weight in favor of Republican government. Not altogether because another Republic was organized and has been conducted with remarkable success for more than four score years, but vastly more for the reason that not one vestige of the abusive reign of absolute rulers was permitted to gain a permanent foot-hold in the "new world," and that a great political organization, founded upon civil and religious freedom, purely republican, has become more powerful than any other nation on the face of, and extends its jurisdiction over one fifteenth of the earth.

Republican movements were delayed and liberal ideas were entertained only as a theory and a picture, awaiting the great ordeal, apparently inevitable, which was to decide whether thirty-six or more separate Commonwealths would be maintained under one sovereign head; whether a government, without a government, except the wishes of the governed, could survive all human accidents and become a success.

Absolute Kings and rulers and their followers, of course deprecated all and anticipated a time—not far distant, when the much hated project would fall to the ground.

The decisive moment came. The ever memorable fifteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. The only effectual barrier and bone of contention was removed, and the great verdict sounded out in clarion tones, echoing back to the remotest corner of the globe that enlightened people, organized in mutual societies could govern themselves.

It is no longer a question whether a part of these societies can sever the family ties. State sovereignty, our only impractical idea, and invented by designing depreca tors, is among the things of "the shadowy past." Hostile geographical parties have united upon one essential and living principle, the good of the whole people of every section, and of every class.

The last pretext for failure, human traffic, fell with the cause of our misled fellow countrymen, and we have come up to our present status, fulfilling to the letter our great destiny, representing and indicating our form.

Our influence is now becoming practically felt. Republican speeches are delivered with perfect freedom, even in the English House of Lords. Free Governments are springing up all over the earth, copying our example and striving to emulate our principles. Ours is now the examplar of republics. With us stands and permeates, to supercede all other systems, and cast out the abuses of the "old world" or falls, irretrievably lost, freedom unalloyed, liberty untramelled.

The future, to the true statesman is full of mingled hope and fear. There are no reasons for being very sanguine, or overly assured. New divisions of opinion and interest are arising which will require, the best of leaders to rightly adjust. The existing complications in foreign matters demand prompt but wise and statesman-like action. Much, very much depends upon our coming standard bearers. The ballot is our might, and the only efficient weapon with which to keep down dissensions and in the careful, discriminate use of the elective power, in the hands of each and every citizen, depends the "great future" of our country and the progress of civil and religious freedom against the jealous despot.

E. I. M.

CURRENT NOTES.

After the 6th of May, the patent on all rubber goods, known as the Goodyear Patent is extinct.

There are 46 lawyers, 38 farmers, 15 merchants, 14 physicians, and 8 editors in the Ohio Legislature.

Over 20,000 barrels of salt were sold in Sandusky, Ohio, during 1871.

Cleveland wants to sell out its $200,000 Work House, as it don't pay the present proprietors.

During 1871, 5,500,000 bushels of coal were mined and shipped at Nelsonville Athens county, Ohio. Value at mines, at six cents per bushel, $348,000.

Ohio wool according to the New York *Economist*, will be worth at clipping time 77½c per pound.

The total loss by the earthquake in Inyo county, Cal., was $237,000.

Iowa has abolished the death penalty, the act of the Legislature providing that crimes heretofore punishable with death shall be punished by imprisonment for life, at hard labor, in the state penitentiary, and that in case of persons thus sentenced, the Governor shall grant no pardons except on recommendation of the General Assembly.

In the occasion of the excavations made lately at Pompeii, by the direction of Signor Fiorelli, in the presence of the Grand Duchess of Olga, a table in Greek marble was discovered, decorated by painted figures, which are supposed to represent a scene from the Niobe. There were also found several bronze vases, and a rudder of bronze supposed to have belonged to a statue of Fortune.

A State convention of colored men will be held in Utica, N. Y., soon after the Philadelphia convention.

An Ohio journalist read in another paper a statement to the effect that "Miss Kellogg has a larger repertoire than any other living prima donna," and he considered it his duty as a champion of truth to sit down and write an article on the subject, in which he said: "We do not, of course, know how Miss Kellogg was dressed in the other cities, but upon the occasion of her last performance here we are positively certain that her repertoire did not seem to extend out so far as either Nilsson's or Patti's. It may have been that her overskirts were cut too narrow to permit of its being gathered into such a large lump behind, or it may have been that it had been brushed down accidentally; but the fact remains that both of Miss Kellogg's rivals were repertoires of a much more extravagant size—very much to their discredit, we think."

A new journalistic innovation is about to be made in the shape of a daily London paper, to be issued exactly at noon, a portion of its contents to consist of "a reproduction of the opinions of all the morning papers on every subject, classified under distinct and imitative headings, so that the reader can turn immediately to the journal whose opinion he wishes to learn, and so condensed that the essence of the entire press may be obtained in less time than is now occupied in reading one paper." At least that is what the prospectus promises.

Lynn, Massachusetts, is the greatest shoe manufacturing town in the world. Last year the manufacturers turned out over ten million pairs.

Three million pounds of cotton were shipped from Savannah, Ga., on Friday, for Europe.

Harvey D. Wisson, a young man of Detroit, has been informed that mining property in Utah owned by him for five years has developed great richness, and that its estimated value is $2,000,000.

A number of German merchants and clergymen are seeking to establish in New York an institution for the reception of German immigrants near Castle Garden. About $20,000 has been subscribed and $10,000 pledged.

The San Francisco *Herald* of the 19th says: The past three months have been signalized by an activity in everything pertaining to mining matters altogether unprecedented in the history of the business on this coast. Mining shares advanced at a rapid rate, nearly every leading stock dealt in by the Board of Brokers having undergone a marked and, in some instances, most extraordinary appreciation. Productions has been large and steady; investments free, and public confidence immeasurably increased in this branch of business.

Furnacemen from all points along the Ohio river have offered six dollars per ton for Iron Mountain ore, and the offers are necessarily declined as the company's contracts are already far ahead of their mining and shipping facilities.

The Home Government has agreed to guarantee a Canadian loan of £2,500,000 sterling for the construction of a railway to the Pacific, provided Canada should accept the Washington Treaty. That, perhaps, accounts for the ready acceptance of the Treaty by Canada.

King Victor Emmanuel has subscribed a large sum for the erection of a monument to Savonarola, and several communes have followed his Majesty's example.

M. Thiers has now entered his seventy-sixth year, having been born on the 15th of April, 1797.

The Sioux Indians are disposed to give trouble on the Northern Pacific railroad. Military protection is required beyond that Missouri.

A Troy court has decided that if a drunken man offers his fare in a street car the conductor cannot put him off.

A western New York miss unguardedly made the remark in the family circle recently that "when gentlemen eat warm maple sugar it gets into their mustaches and makes them scratchy." Her father is curious to know how she found it out.

Miss Matilda Fletcher, a new orator, who has already made a sensation and gained a reputation at the West, is to take the stump for Gen. Grant in Iowa.

A number of descendants of Jacob Corzine and Freelove Herkhud, who were married in Holland in 1793, claim a strip of land in New York running from Fiftieth to Fifty-ninth street, and from the river six blocks back, worth about $50,000,000. They have engaged counsel to look after their interests.

It is positively stated, as from authority, that the Pope has finally resolved not to leave Rome. It is added that in the event of his death—he will complete his 80th year on next Monday week—an effort will be made to hold the Conclave, which will have to select his successor, elsewhere than in Rome, in order to avoid the pressure that might be used to choose a Pope favorable to the government of Italy by Victor Emanuel. None but a native Italian can be placed in the chair of St. Peter.

The toothpick factory in Canton, Me., furnishes more work than all other business in town. Over 100 cords of poplar have been hauled for its use this season, and converted into toothpicks. Each of the machines used will, it is said, make 5,000 toothpicks a minute.

Albany has its miser sensation. Catharine Jacobs has just died, after living for a number of years in squalor and misery, leaving about $5,000 in specie for a wandering son who came in from California, but just in time.

An Albany man recently left $10,000 to be used in translating the Bible into the Japanese language.

The young Japs at Washington are smitten with a desire to become oarsmen, and have purchased a boat and engaged Dennis Leary, the trainer of the Potomac Club, to give them lessons.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The artificial silicated concrete, or "Patent Victoria Stone," which has been largely used in London for building warehouses, &c., has a crushing resistance of 6,441 pounds per square inch, which is greater than that of Peterhead granite.

Dr. Leidy would allow flies under no circumstances to have access to patients suffering from contagious diseases, as he believes they are sometimes agents in spreading infection. He has found gangrene spores germinating from the excrements of a fly that had fed on a gangrene spot, and he has no doubt that if such a fly were to alight on a healthy wound it might communicate gangrene to it.

Mr. Elliott Coues has shown, in the *American Naturalist*, that no two birds even of the same species, build their nests alike. The nests of Bullock's oriole exhibit remarkable variations.

Dr. Parkest is convinced that the infectious material of small-pox is protozoic, and that even great heat often fails to destroy its vitality. He has known the infection communicated from the burning of patients' clothing, though the fungoid matter may have been driven off before it was subjected to the highest heat.

Mr. Papillon has experimented upon animals, by mixing various minerals with the food of animals, and found that considerable quantities were retained in the bony structure. Strontia and phosphates of alumina and magnesia were detected by analysis of the bones. In all the animals the bones presented a natural appearance, and seemed to possess their ordinary physiological peculiarities.

An Englishman is running sewing machines with electro-motors, which consist of two sets of electro-magnets; between which oscillates a motor-lever (connected with the sewing machines), and provided by the wires and connecting screws. These electro-magnets, being arranged in two sets, are so connected that the magnets of each set are simultaneously excited, and further connected by a cross-current wire, so that, when the current breaker interrupts the circuit with one set, it shall instantly be completed with the other set, and thus impart to the lever a continuous oscillating movement.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.
JOINED TO MY IDOLS.
BY JOHN R. HOLMES.

I have a kind of a sly old way
Of doin gold things that never will pay
In a worldly sense, as the sharpers would say
About my kind of a sly old way.

I have a kind of a sly old way
Of stroking my beard as it mingles with grey,
And of watching the old folks that try to look gay
Half ashamed of their age, in a sly old way.

I have a kind of a sly old way
Of laughing the grave stories that go to decay,
And of culling back memories gone far astray
In the dim haze of Time, in a sly old way.

I have a kind of a sly old way
Of loving the boys with its tinkle and spray,
And the many great pocks, where the shadows delay
And dapple the chinks, in a sly old way.

I have a kind of a sly old way
Of greasing the ringlets that slip through the day,
And of petting my fancy brush flat as it may
So it pockets my soul in a sly old way.

I have a kind of a sly old way
Of liking my friends, for I'm happy as they:—
They write up their letters—I get up my lay
And lend myself such a sly old way.

I have a kind of a sly old way
Of looking at pride in its bottom display,
And of knowing how gold and that's idol over clay
Will obtain post off in a sly old way.

STATISTICAL.

The national debt of France is $5,500,000,000; that of England, $3,964,000,000; of the United States, $2,250,000,000; of Austria, $1,525,000,000; of Russia, $1,500,000,000, of Italy, $1,425,000,000; of Spain, $1,185,000,000; of Germany, $850,000,000, and of Turkey, $520,000,000.

In the annual account rendered by the Bank of England shows that at the commencement of the year 1872 the dividends on the national debt due and not demanded amounted to £914,315. In pursuance of statutes 31 and 48, George III., £876,739 had been advanced to the Government, and £37,576 remains in the hands of the bank.

It seems to be admitted that the American cotton crop of 1871-2 will not much exceed, if it reaches, 3,000,000 bales, against 4,350,000 bales in 1870-1. This great falling off makes the apparent supply of American cotton insufficient for the wants of the world at the rate of consumption which has been supposed to prevail during the last twelve months.

LUNG DISEASE.

People who suffer from Lung Disease of whatever kind, especially those which have become chronic, need to know one important truth, and that is: that medicine should be taken long enough to renovate the whole system, that is, to renew the tissues and restore the functions to harmonious action. Thousands of sufferers from chronic ailments of various kinds, who feel a languid, lingering sickness nearly all the days of their existence, could be restored to pristine health by the use of a dozen bottles or so of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure at a trifling cost, not to be compared with the benefit derived from it.

Vigorous and robust health are surely of sufficient importance to make those in want of it investigate seriously what we say about Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. A gentleman of great ability and known integrity in writing about this medicine says:

"I am happy to say that my wife has experienced great benefit from this medicine, Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, being nearly restored to perfect soundness in her chest."

This is but a sample of the cures we hear of every day by Dr. Keyser and his Lung Cure.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and Saturday's at night.

A treatise on Chronic Lung Diseases sent by mail wherever it is wanted.

FALSE THEORIES OVERTHROWN.

We live under a new medical dispensation, very different from that under which so many of our forefathers died. The sick are no longer bled till they faint, nor gorged with mercury, nor prostrated with violent cathartics, nor blistered on their shaven heads. Ever since the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, twenty years ago, renovation and restoration, not depletion and prostration, have been the watchwords of the judicious portion of the profession. The remarkable success of this famous vegetable preventive, invigorant and corrective has worked a complete revolution in the treatment of disease. At first the dogmatic members of the faculty would not believe in it. "What!" they exclaimed, "cure liver complaint without mercury, dumbness, rheumatism without colchicum, fever and ague without quinine! Impossible!" But the most obstinate incredulity must yield in the end to practical demonstration. From that time to the present, dyspepsia, biliousness, intermittent fevers, muscular diseases, nervous complaints and constipation have vanished under the operation of the great specific in at least ninety per cent. of the cases in which it has been used as a remedy for those ailments, while as a preventive of all maladies generated by change of climate, sudden revulsions of temperature, epidemic poison in the atmosphere, and unwholesome water, its beneficial effects have been so obvious and uniform as to secure the most perfect confidence in its properties as an infallible, safeguard and cure.

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.
50 cases just received at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.
St. Louis Magnetic Spring, discovered 1869. St. Louis, unlike country, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, etc. This most wonderful spring is attracting, from its purity and peculiarities, the attention of the world. During the summer of 1869, while the Company were boring for salt, a vein of water was struck, flowing with such force as to throw the steam several feet above the surface. It was found to carry a powerful current of Electricity or Magnetism, which marks it as one of the most wonderful of nature's curiosities. The water has been proved to possess most remarkable curative properties, being particularly effective in cases of rheumatism, dyspepsia, gravel, kidney complaints, dyspepsia and nervous diseases.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,
JEWELER,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE.)
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

Wattles & Sheafer,
There is no Better TIMEKEEPERS.

Over 300 in Use on THE PENNA. R. R.
Agents, 101 Fifth Avenue.

JUDSON'S PATENT
Engine Governors & Registers,
PATENT GAUGE COCKS,
A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine Builders.
M. B. COCHRAN,
Dealer in Machinery and Supplies,
143 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Woodworth Planers a Specialty.

DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
Fine Stationery,
Wedding, Visiting,
Party and Business
Card Engraving,
Monograms, Arms,
Illuminating, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.
1033 CHESTNUT STREET,
Philadelphia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
A GREAT BARGAIN IN
BLACK HERNANI.
BLACK HERNANI
From the Lowest to the Finest Quality.
Japanese Silks.
ALL COLORS AND QUALITIES.
BLACK SILKS
OF THE CELEBRATED LYONS MAKE.
Cassimeres, Jeans and Tweeds,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
At 62½c., JAPANESE SILKS, an extra bargain.
At 12½c., Light and Dark Delaines, best quality.
At 12½c., Plain Colored Alpacas.
At 12½c., Wash Poplins, a variety of mixtures.
At 18¾c., Striped Wash Poplins—a great bargain.
At 18¾c., Beautiful Plaids for Children's Wear.
At 22½ and 25c., Plain and Corded Alpacas—all colors.
At 25c., Striped and Plaid Japanese Poplins.
At 25c., Black and White Striped Alpacas.
At 37½c., One Case Japanese Silks, beautiful styles.
Some Extra Bargains in Job Lots
ON THE COUNTER
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
NEW SPRING GOODS.
We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of
BLACK SILKS
Japanese Silks,
ALPACAS,
DOLLY VARDENS
IN CHOICE STYLES,
MOHAIRS
AT OLD PRICES.
Shawls and Scarfs,
LINENS, TOWELS,
Prints, Cassimeres,
And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. of Market St. and Fourth Ave.
Remember, we have removed from 21 Fifth avenue to the large Dry Goods House, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, where we will be pleased to see our friends.
1872.
SECOND GRAND OPENING!
Great Dress Goods House.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
JUST OPENED.
Bought at the Last Decline in Prices.
TREMENDOUS STOCK.
Dress Goods,
Shawls, Scarfs,
Parasols,
Sunshades,
Embroideries,
Trimmings,
Men's Wear,
Boys' Wear,
&c., &c., &c.
DON'T BUY
Before Seeing Our Stock.
C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
OFFER
Best Stock in the City
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE,
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD STREET.
Buyers are Invited to Call.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
MILLINERY GOODS
In all the Latest Novelties
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons,
FLOWERS.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
Ladies' Parasols,
Misses' Parasols,
Children

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
LOCAL SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON
JAY COOKE, McCULLOUGH & CO., LONDON.
Letters of Credit for Travelers issued, available throughout Europe.
Passports obtained.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collections made.
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest Market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 4, 1872.

The week closes without any alteration in the phase of local money matters, the tendency is to still greater ease returns from the shipments of coal and merchandise generally are fast pouring in and our bankers are actively engaged in receiving deposits from those who during the close of navigation were continually applying for loans. The relief from this class of borrowers comes most opportune and will aid in giving impetus to other branches which have to suffer when the coal and iron interests are in need of accommodations. The general business of the city is quite active. The distributive or home trade seems to expand as the season advances, and the prospects for a continuation of the past six weeks activity are encouraging. The period for an active revival of the exports of produce is at hand; this will have the effect of replenishing the purses of our western merchants and enable them to pay off old scores and send in new orders for iron, nails, glass, and such other commodities as the city of Pittsburgh is in the habit of supplying them with. Our manufacturers, particularly the iron and glass men, are kept extremely busy filling the orders sent them and as for the laying in of manufactured stock at the present time, it is out of the question. Should the present activity continue during the next seven months, the year eighteen hundred and seventy two will be noted as the most prosperous one up to the present time in the history of our city. This will have a most beneficial effect on the value of real estate, and although some parties seem to think the price of property high, it will be a matter of no surprise to us to see it appreciated all around the city within a very short time to double the price it is now selling for. If it had been asserted ten years ago that property would by this time in the old Ninth ward bring forty thousand dollars an acre, the assertion would have been considered wild and extravagant, yet the fact is before us in the transfers of last week that Mrs. Elizabeth Denny sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad four acres of ground in the old Ninth ward for one hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars. There are still fortunes in real estate, and those having money to spare can not go amiss in investing in it. Our eastern exchanges report their money market as growing easier. The following is the New York bank statement for the past week, which shows a healthy financial state:

NEW YORK, May 4, 1872.	
Loans, increase	$5,358,400
Specie, increase	212,900
Legal Tenders, increase	1,880,000
Net Deposits, increase	8,497,300
Circulation, decrease	30,200

In the west money matters are also comfortable. The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Friday says:

"In our local market there is not much mercantile demand, and the supply is ample."

The Missouri *Democrat*, of St. Louis, May 3d, says: "There continues to be plenty of unemployed capital which the banks desire to place on good 60 or 90 days' paper. There was a slight increase in borrowers yesterday but not as much money was loaned at 30 per cent. as was expected to have been."

Geo. B. Hill & Co., Brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph.

	Friday.	Saturday.
Bonds—1881	116¼	116¼
5-20—1862	112¾	112¾
" 1864	112¾	112¾
" 1865	112¾	113
" 1865 new	114¾	114¾
" 1867	115¾	115¾
" 1868	115¾	115¾
10-40s	110¼	110¼
Currency 6's	116½	116¾
Gold	112¾	113¼

	Saturday.	Monday.
New York Central	99	98¾
Do Scrip	92½	92⅝
Erie	67¾	67¾
Harlem	120	124
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92¾	92⅝
Rock Island	115⅝	115¾
Wabash	72½	77½
Union Pacific	40¾	40¾
Ohio & Mississippi	48¾	48¾
Pacific Mail	77	75⅝
West. Union Telegraph	77¾	77
Adams Express	74	68¼
American Express	77¼	73¾
U. S. Express	77¼	78
Wells, Fargo	85½	85
Penna. Allotments	88⅛	87⅜
Reading R. R.	59¾	59
Camden & Amboy	126¾	126¼
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	41¾	40¾
Central Transportation	45¾	45¼
Empire Transportation	45	80
Union Transportation	73½	80
Pittsburgh City 7's	75	75
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	94¼	94¼
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59½	59½

NEW YORK, May 4, 1872.

Gold firmer, on unfavorable reports regarding the Alabama negotiations and large exports, closing at 113¾@113⅝. Loans at from 3 to 7 for carrying. Clearings $73,000,000. Exports $1,104,869. Governments strong at an advance of ⅛@¼. State bonds dull and weak. Money opened early at 6, closing at 4@5, with considerable receipts from the interior.

The Bank statement is favorable, showing the following changes:

Loans, increase	$ 535,840.
Specie, increase	212,900.
Circulation, decrease	30,200.
Deposits, increase	8,497,300.
Legal tenders, increase	1,880,000.

Stocks dull, except Pacific Mail, Western Union, and Cleveland & Columbus and Illinois Central. These were weak in the morning, but about 12 o'clock became steady, and since have been strong. Pacific Mail was very active, and fluctuated largely, the extremes being 74¾ and 76¾. C. C. and I. C. advanced from 88¾ to 89¾ at the close.

Sterling exchange, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, 1881, 118; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; do '64, 112¾; do '65, 112¾; new do, 114¾; do '67, 115¾; do '68, 115¾; 10-40s, 110¼; currency, 6's, 116¾; new 5's, 111¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missisippi, 95¾; Tennessee old, 67¾; do new, 68; Virginia new, 53; do old, 50; North Carolina old, 36; do new, 20¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 77¾; Quicksilver 42; Adams Express 68¼; Wells-Fargo 85; American Merchants Union 73¾; United States 78; Pacific Mail 75¾; New York Central 98¾; Scrip 92⅝; Erie 67¾; preferred 83; Harlem 124; preferred 140; Michigan Central 115; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 92⅝; North Western 79¾; preferred 94; Rock Island 115; New Jersey Central 109¾; St. Paul 59½; preferred 80; Wabash 77¾; preferred 87; Fort Wayne 96; Terre Haute 29; preferred 50; Chicago & Alton 117; preferred 119; Ohio & Mississippi 49; C. C. & C. 91¾; Burlington & Quincy 152; Lake Shore 96¾; Panama 39¾; Illinois Central 133; Union Pacific 40; Central Pacific bonds 102¾; Union 92½; Delaware & Lackawanna 108.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 4, 1872.

ASHES—Quiet. Common Soda, 5½@6cts; refined, 6¾@7; Nitrate, 5; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLES—The receipts continue light, and the supply in this market is very much reduced; quotations may be fairly given at $5 to $6 per bbl, for common to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 65 to 70 per gallon; prime to choice, 75@80.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; small sales within the range of 5 to 8 cents, according to quality.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for the better grades and prices are still maintained; we continue to quote at 28 to 30 cts for good to prime, and 20@ 25 for fair to medium. Low grade butter is very dull.

BEANS—Scarce and in demand; sales at $2.50 to $3 per bushel.

CHEESE—Sales of new Ohio dairy at 12½ to 14, and new Ohio Goshen at 16 to 17.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5.50 per case.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches (3 lb cans) $6.00 to $7 per case; Tomatoes $4.50@5; Corn, $5.50@ 7.00 according to quality and brand.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer in sympathy with crude but the demand continues light—as it usually is at this season of the year.

COUNTRY RAGS—Bulk: Shoulders 4¼ to 5 cts; Clear-sides 6 to 7 cts; Hams 8 to 9 cts. Country Lard, 7¾ to 8.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches more active but unchanged; halves, 9@10; sliced, 7@8 per pound; 6 to 7½ peeled, 15 to 20. Apples very scarce; 8 to 9 for fair to prime and 9½@10 for choice.

EGGS—Continue steady with an increased demand, and limited receipts, prices are firmer but unchanged; we continue to quote at 15 cts—some dealers are now asking 16.

FEATHERS—No 1 live geese feathers scarce and in demand; may be quoted at 75 cts for round lots and 80 in a jobbing way.

FLOUR—The market is firm, and in sympathy with the advtees from both east and west, prices are still tending upward; quotations may now be fairly given at $8 to $8.50 for fair to choice spring wheat, and $8.50 to $9 for red winter wheat. Many operators are impressed with the belief that the advance is mainly speculative, and that present prices cannot be sustained. Rye Flour is still quoted at $5.50 to $5.75.

GRAIN—The wheat market is considerably excited under the influence of the advices from the west, and a still further advance is inevitable; the receipts of winter continue very meagre, and the mills are now all that offers in this market and are now able to realize their own prices; it is difficult to give quotations as the operations very light in consequence of a scarcity of stock, but, as already intimated, the tendency is still upward. Corn in the market is quite steady and the feeling is scarcely as strong as it was early in the week; prices, however, are still maintained and we continue to quote at 51 to 53 cts. The supply of shelled Corn is comparatively light but the inquiry is not very large and prices are unchanged; quotations may be fairly given at 62 to 63 cts, free in elevator. Rye is still reported quiet and nominally unchanged; quotations may be fairly given at 70 to 72 in a jobbery here and the season is about over; we continue to quote nominally at 75 to 80 for spring and 80 to 85 for fall.

GROCERIES—Coffee, in the east, is reported more active and firmer, especially choice grades of Rio, though prices are without quotable change. Sugars are firm and the recent advance in refined goods is well maintained. Choice New Orleans Molasses firm and the supply not only in this market but throughout the country is comparatively light. Rice firmer.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13 ; A Coffee, 12; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11⅝; C Yellow and Circle C, 11¼. These quotations are for straight grades.

CRUSHED SUGARS.—Crushed, 13¼; Powdered, 13¼; Granulated, 13; Coffee, 12¾; Extra C, 12¼; C, 11¾.

MOLASSES—Cuba Muscovado, 65@70cts; Sugar House, 90@95; Syrups, 90@95; New Orleans, 95@1.10; Sugar House, 70@75; Syrups, 80@90.

PROVISIONS—Hams are in active demand and prices are still tending upward; quotations may now be fairly given at 14 to 15 cts for sugar cured do. sets; ribbed sides, 7¼cts; short ribs, 7cts; clear, 8¼cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10½@ 11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 11½; do, canvassed, 12. Lard; in tierces, 9¼; in kegs, 10¾; in pails, 11. Mess Pork, $16.00@16.50. Dried Beef, 13¾. Ham sausage, 10.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT—Is still quoted at $1.85 per bbl by the car load, and $2 by the single way.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is scarce in this market and there is considerable inquiry for small lots; we can report sales at $6.25 to $6.50. Timothy Seed is in fair demand and quiet, at $3.00 to $3.25. Flax Seed is quoted at $2.70@2.75.

TALLOW—Rough 8¼@9cts

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged at 90 to 92.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 4, 1872.

Trade has been dull in this market during the past week, and about the only feature we have to notice, is an advance in prices. Crude sold to-day at $8.77½ per bbl at Parker, which is an advance of 25 to 50 cents per bbl within the past few days, and, furthermore, the tendency still seems to be upward. Refined is also firm and higher, but we hear of but very few sales in this market. Spot quoted at 22½; May, 23; June, 23¼; July, 23¾, sale of 1,000 bbls for May at 23.

The inquiry is mainly for early deliveries, and refiners, generally, are still unwilling to sell at present prices; it is true refined has advanced, but so has crude, and in consequence the holders of crude look for an advance in manufacturer now, with May selling at 23, than when it was dull at 21.

Receipts of crude for the week, 22,135 bbls; last week, 21,824; January 1st to date, 285,876; same time last year, 146,081. Exports refined this week, 7,746; last week, 8,202; January 1st to date, 160,843; same time last year, 156,769.

There have been some operations in oil barrels within the past week, and notwithstanding the receipts recently have been unusually large, prices are still maintained.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Livingston Bro., 985 bbls to Warden Frew Co, Phila.
Citizens Oil Co., 566 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Phila.
Braum Wagner, 404, Waring, King & Co., Phila.
Jno. Spear & Co., 48 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.
Total 1213

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Citizen's O W & P Miller	80
Lilly O W, acct. A B Mills	80
Eagle O W, account A B Mills	80
American O W, acct. B S Duncan	1312
Crystal O W, acct. Fisher Bros	296
Crystal O W, acct. J Bushnell	480
Vesta O W, acct. H McKelvey	502
Cosmos O W H McKelvey	1066
Keystone O W, acct. J Bushnell	388
Oleophis O W W Stewart	80
Sunbeam O W, account W Stewart	234
Model O W, acct. J Bushnell	900
Total	5244

Iron Market.

NEW YORK.—The market for Scotch Pig remains without animation. The stock on the spot is very light, but there is considerable on the way, now nearly due, and consumers do not purchase to any extent, as prices now current are somewhat above their views. We quote spot nominally $55@55, and to arrive $49@51, as to brand, the market at the close having a tendency downward. American continues limited, but holders refuse to make any further concessions. We quote No. 1 $49@51, and No. 2 $48@50, with sales of 300 tons No. 1 Crane, on private terms, but prices are fully maintained; 250 tons No. 1 sold on terms not made public. The demand for Rails continues light, but the stock is very much reduced, and the market is steady at full former quotations. We have only to notice sales of 1000 tons T rail, at 82@83c; English, and 500 tons old Double-headed at a private price. Refined Bar continues very steady here, and firm in all other markets, quite as firm in the primary, as in the distributing centres. Russia sheet is very quiet.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.—Pig iron is less active and lower. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $50; No. 2 at $47@48; Grey Forge at 46@47; Scotch at 48@49, and Mottled at $46 ₱ ton. Old rails sell for shipment at $53@54 ₱ ton, and nails at $5.65 ₱ keg.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK.—There is a little more inquiry for all kinds, but business is still restricted on account of prices. Prices remain firm, and holders evincing no disposition to give way.

PHILADELPHIA.—There is very little doing and prices are lower. The sales include, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, super Saxony fleece at 82@83c; full blood merino fleece at 82@83c; three-quarter blood merino fleece, 80@82c; common fleeces, 75@78c; tub-washed, choice selected, three-eighth grade, 90@91c well-washed, 84 @86c; fair ordinary, 80@81c; low or burry, 75@ 78c. Inside unwashed pulled, city merino, 75@78c; city super, 76@80c; western, 68@72c. Californias, fine, fall clip, 37@40c; medium, fall clip, 40 @43; burry, fall clip, 30@33c. Colorado and New Mexican, fine and medium, choice selected, 37@42c; fine and medium, washed, 45@50c; common washed, 42@43c; black, 33@35c; unwashed, 25@42. Texas, fine selected, free from burrs, 43@45c; medium selected, free from burrs, 42@ 43@45c; medium selected, free from burrs, 42@ 45c; low, 38@40.—*Gazette.*

Detroit.

DETROIT, May 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and advanced; extra $2; No. 1 $1.94; amber $1.85. Corn firm at 54@55c. Oats firm and steady at 44@45c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, May 4, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

Cattle	420 cars.
Hogs	198 "
Sheep	77 "
Horses	37 "
Mules	10 "
Total	742 "

CATTLE.

Trade during the early part of the week was very dull, and up to Wednesday afternoon but very few changed hands; and the indications prior to that time were favorable for one of the worst markets of the season. The number of buyers from Philadelphia and New York was below the usual average, but as country buyers put in an appearance, and after a reduction of 20 to 25 cents per cwt. had been made, quite a number of droves changed hands, and to-day there was but a single car load in the pens unsold. Prime 1,400to 1,500 steers, may be quoted at 6¾ to 7 cents, and good 1,200 to 1,300 averages at 6 to 6¾—last week the same grades brought 20 to 25 cts more, and sold more readily than this week, even at the reduction. Stock cattle are in good demand, and may be quoted steady at 4¼ to 5¼, according to quality and condition.

The shipment of through stock for Monday's market 15 Commodipaw, reached about 140 cars, 62 cars of which were owned by Morris. There were but two or three cars bought here for New York, and the number purchased for Philadelphia was considerably below that of last week.

Following is a pretty full account of the sales since the date of our last report:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
46	61,010	6 70	13	20,300	6 87
17	20,450	6 25	14	16,540	6 25
16	18,290	6 25	48	62,410	6 65
8	9,630	6 00	66	7,260	6 50
3	3,150	6 60	2	2,340	6 65
2	2,560	6 75	2	2,440	5 50
Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:					
32	44,040	6 15	20	16,520	4 25
36	37,910	6 15	1	1,820	7 37
Sadler, Havens & Co:					
15	19,310	6 45	17	22,290	6 30
2	2,320	6 40	2	2,580	6 40
3	4,150	6 85	2	2,670	6 40
2	2,270	6 40	1	1,080	6 50
Smith, W & B sold:					
52	68,490	6 50	17	22,380	6 35
13	16,100	6 30	5	6,600	6 62
8	14,200	7 25	17	22,410	6 45
17	22,280	6 30	15	20,620	6 50
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
18	20,740	6 25	15	14,820	6 25
12	15,160	7 25	16	18,090	6 37
51	61,130	6 35	6	5,730	5 70
2	2,530	4 00	3	2,570	4 50
52	60,510	6 45	9	8,320	5 45

SHEEP.

During the first part of the week, as noted in our report of the 1st, there was a dead lock in the sheep trade; buyers and sellers were miles apart in their views as regards prices, and, in consequence, the volume of business was comparatively light. Since then, however, under the influence of more favorable advices from New York, trade has been more active, though holders, in order to effect sales, were obliged to make concessions of from 50 to 75 cts per cwt; many, finding that shippers were in earnest and would not buy unless at about the figures, came to the reduction; while others refused and shipped on further east. The situation to-day, so far as this market is concerned, is better than it was early in the week, as the pens are pretty well cleered. The eastern markets are reported better and dealers are more hopeful. Prices, as already noted, are lower than last week; and the bulk of the offerings this week were clipped, probably two-thirds, and the wooled were generally poor in point of quality. The former, as will be seen, sold at from 4¾ to 6½, and the latter at 7¾ to 9¾, according to quality and condition. Following embraces nearly all the sales since and including Thursday.

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
103	13,240	6 35	20,810	6 35	
Hazlewood & Black, sold:					
179	13,860	7 25	107	9,440	6 30
107	9,200	6 30	30	2,920	6 50
54	4,980	6 50	59	5,070	6 00
204	19,320	6 20	199	15,870	5 40
140	10,330	6 00	152	11,620	5 00
180	14,500	5 25			
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
100	8,370	8 35	22	1,790	6 75
158	12,330	6 75	74	6,740	7 75
Smith Watson & B, sold:					
160	14,620	9 12	161	13,440	8 50
144	14,040	9 75	19	per head	$5 00
22	2,190	9 00	7	840	6 50
35	per head	$3 00	77	6,080	7 25
J. D. Ulery, sold:					
159	13,680	6 10	399	38,110	6 50
Hollins & Co., sold:					
120	11,490	8 90	102	8,040	5 30
177	14,910	8 00	350	29,500	7 40
211	20,930	8 25	88	8,250	4 87
222	19,230	6 60	30	3,000	9 50

HOGS.

Trade has been rather slow all week, but, notwithstanding the supply was somewhat in excess of the demand, prices are not quotably lower; the market was devoid of animation and shippers generally bought sparingly, and to-day there are several bunches in the pens unsold. Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs may by quoted at $4.75 to $4.85; good to prime Yorkers, $4.25 to $4.50; stillers, $4 to 4.25. The low price of the product is the main cause of the low range of hogs as compared with other kinds of stock, and before there can be any material or permanent improvement in the one there must be an appreciation in the other, and of this there is but little prospect at present—there is too much of it in the country. Following embraces most of the sales in our last report.

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
359	73,040	4 40	59	11,840	4 50
112	22,940	4 60	143	28,400	4 55
335	92,130	4 18	58	14,850	4 75
42	11,010	4 75	54	8,940	4 60
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
98	23,310	4 65	105	19,460	4 05
82	11,160	4 60	132	25,980	4 55
41	10,600	4 75	77	16,470	4 75
83	22,705	4 92	23	5,020	4 60
23	5,070	4 55	54	10,890	4 55
151	40,690	4 70	31	7,360	4 60
Smith, W & B sold:					
98	21,520	4 50	23	5,849	4 55
24	4,630	4 50	12	1,270	4 75
45	11,050	4 70	56	11,730	4 75
34	7,500	4 60	36	8,450	4 80
61	13,140	4 70	45	10,670	4 50
J. D. Ulery sold:					
16	3,050	4 50	219	40,110	4,57
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
178	12,580	4 50	20	5,280	4 85
41	8,410	4 60	53	13,650	4 50
127	25,140	4 50	95	15,710	4 61
76	18,310	4 65	63	14,840	4 60
101	23,700	4 65	51	8,700	4 45
35	8,970	4 85	34	6,610	4 50

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, PT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Wm Smith	1
Lewis, O & P m	4
Nimick & Co., metal	6
Chess, Smythe & Co	2
G W Hallman	2
Zug & Co	2
Total	25

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Nimick & Co., m	1

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis, O & P m	1
J Marshall m	1
Total	7

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

Jno. A Caughey	10
J Reamer, m	5
H G Morris	5
J Woods & Co	2
Jones & L	1
Total	42

J Moorhead, m	12
J W Porter, m	3
Wharton Bros & Co	3
Lloyd & B metal	1

Wharton Bros & Co.,	1
McMullins, p t	1
Paul Jones, m	4
Brown & Co	1
Superior Mills	2

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 4, 2 P. M.—Consols: money 93, account 93⅝; 5-20s of '62, 90; do of '65, 91⅞; do of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89⅝.

PARIS, May 4.—Rentes, 54f 25c.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11@11⅝d. Red winter wheat, 11s 10d. Corn, 28s 6d. Cheese, 65s.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 4.—There are no important changes in the market. Trade is generally quiet and prices steady. Agawam brown drills, 16c; Appleton, Hamilton and Pepperell 16½c; Booth bleached do. 15½c; Stark do. 15c; Lyman H 15c; Clark's six-cord soft finish spool thread 70c; Hadley 60c; Orr & Metcalf's 60c; Blackburn stilstas 14½c; Indian Orchard do. 13½c; Bates' ginghams 14c; Glasgow do. 13½c; Hartford 11½@12½c; Garner's glazed cambrics 9c; do. high colors 9½c; Harmony 8½@9c for plain and high colors; Everett 8c; Cottonades 20c; York O do. 37½c; York nankeens 19c, and Park Mills checks 15@25c, as to quality, Nos. 50 up to 100.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 23¾c. Flour firm; superfine Western and State $6.60@6.90; common to good $7.10@ 7.50; good to choice $7.30@8.35; white wheat, Western, $8.60@9.60. Rye flour firmer, at $4.75@5.50. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull; buyers 88c, sellers 89c. Wheat higher; Northwest spring $1.64@1.65; winter red Western, $1.83¼. Rye quiet; Western 94c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn firmer; Western mixed 70@71c; yellow Western 76½c. Oats steady; Western, 52¼@53½c; Ohio 54¼@57c. Eggs firm; Western 15½@16c. Hay firm; $1.40@ 1.50. Hops firm and unchanged. Leather 23@26c; Ochoco 27@28c. Wool unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Sugar in fair request; fair to good refining 8½@8¾c; Cuba 8¼@9c. Molasses steady; Cuba 35@38c. Rice dull at 8¾@9¼c. Crude petroleum 13@13½c; refined 23c. Turpentine firm at 56¾c. Pork quiet; mess $18.90; prime mess $13.25. Beef unchanged. Middles dull; long clear 6@8¼c. Cut meats quiet; hams, 9¼@10¼c; shoulders 8½@6½c. Lard quiet; No 1 to prime steam 8½@8¾c; kettle 9½c. Cheese dull at 13@17c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper unchanged; Ingot Lake dull at 40c cash. Pig iron quiet; Scotch $43@55; American $48@57; refined English and American bar $126; Russia sheet dull. Nails firm; cut $5,75; clinch $7.25@7.75.

Cotton.

SAVANNAH, May 4.—Cotton firm; net receipts 440 bales; exports coastwise 498; sales 243; stock 17,831.

CHARLESTON, May 4.—Cotton quiet; net receipts 287 bales; exports coastwise 353; sales 100; stock 14,371.

GALVESTON, May 4.—Cottotn net receipts 99 bales; sales 100; stock 9,128.

MOBILE, May 4.—Cotton quiet; middlings nominal; net receipts 170 bales; sales 400; stock 17,862.

NASHVILLE, May 4.—Cotton firm and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, May 4.—Cotton steady; low middling 22¾c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Flour scarce and firm; extra spring $6.00@8.00. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 spring $1.40¼@1.41¾. Corn firm and advanced; No 2 mixed 44@45¾c; rejected 41½c; yellow 45¾c. Oats demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 36¼@36¾c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No 2 56c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No 2 fall 55@56c. Whisky firm at 83c. Mess pork $12.85@12.70, according to brand; seller June $12.75. Lard 12c. Bulk meats quiet and a shade lower; shoulders 4¾c; sides, clear rib 6¾@6¾c; clear 7¾c. Bacon quiet. Hams in pickle 8½@9¼c.

Cincinnati

CLEVELAND, May 4.—Cotton dull; low middling 22¾c. Flour firm; family $8.60@8.75. Wheat steady; $1.98@2.00. Corn dull and lower; 49c. Rye firm; 96c for No. 2. Oats steady; 42@43c. Groceries and oil unchanged. Whisky firm. Mess pork $13.00 for regular. Lard quiet and unchanged; summer made 5½c, winter steam 8¾c, kettle 8c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6¼c; sides 6¾@6¾c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; shoulders 8½c; sides clear rib 7¾@7¾c. Hogs dull and drooping; $4,00@4,25; receipts 1,000.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.—Bagging quiet. Cotton quiet and steady; 22¾c. Flour firm; extra family $7.50@7.75. Wheat very firm; very little unsold. Prime 1,400to 1,500 steers, may be quoted at 6¾ to 7 cents, and good 1,200 to 1,300 averages at 6 to 6¾—last week the same grades brought 20 to 25 cts more, and sold more readily than this week, even at the reduction. Stock cattle are in good demand, and may be quoted steady at 4¼ to 5¼, according to quality and condition.

Milwaukie.

MILWAUKEE, May 4.—Flour firm; XX spring $6.60@7.50. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 $1.47; No. 2 $1.40. Oats active and advanced at 36½c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 60c. Barley firm at 65c. Rye firm; No. 1 75c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, May 4.—174 hides, J Gallery & Co; 140 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 1 car feed, Watt, L & Co; 127 sks potatoes, Hugh & Lea; 1 car hay, Hay & L; 1 car iron, Lewis, O & P; car shingles, J E Bindley; do do, McQueen & I; 356 bushels potatoes, S R Stewart; 15 bbls apples, H J McCracken; 2 cars 1 stone, Graff, B & Co; 117 bdls paper, Power & Co; 14 bxs hats, J P Smith; 144 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 203 sks barley, J Miller; 5 bdls b corn, J Hicks; 14 bales hay, Marshall & Co; 11 do do, J Rose; 11 crates 3 iron, 6 pcs do, Mullin & Co; 98 sks malt, H Vandine; 1 car feed, Maloney & I; 698 slabs speltre, Moorhead & Co; 1 car 3 iron, Pittsburgh Forge & I Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, May 4.—2 cars barley, I Wallwright; 2 do corn, Scott & Glenn; 2 do do, 100 bbls flour, Paul Wallace; 190 bgs oats, Bricker & Co; 166 do do, 175 sks corn, Laing & McKallip; 18 do rye, Wm Welch & Co; 100 bbls flour, Howck Mc & Co; 100 sks corn, J & W Fairley; 1 car oats, 1 do corn, Hitchcock McC & Co; 1 do do; Spear & Glenn; 2 bxs bacon, 1 trc do, 1 tub lard, Head & Carson; 7 sks potatoes, Gordan Campbell & Co; 20 do do, S Ewart & Co; 3 bbls do, Young & Murphy; 3 bbls eggs, H J McCracken & Bro; 2,400 shoulders, W B Hays & Son; 58 bales hay, W H Graff & Co; 70 bbls cement, W H Nantkar, W B Co; 12 pails tobacco, Arbuckles to Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, May 4.—1 car lime, Johnston & Co; 1 do do, A G Neff; 1 bbl eggs, Jas. O'Hanlin; 6 rolls leather, E Bentel; 6 doz brooms, W Bellsteine; 15 do do, Lacock & Cole; 175 bbls apples, E Peters; 80 sks potatoes, L L Beck; 1 car hay, Spear & Glenn; 42 sks barley, M Weil & Co; 1 car cooperage, J M Hemphill; 140 bbls cement, J Deoun; 1st furniture, D W Hamilton; 25 rolls leather, J Eisenbrey; 1 car lime, Shinn & Co; 50 bbls and 200 sks flour, Geo Stewart.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, May 4.—1 car junk, Godfrey & Clark; 36 cars coal, Arundel, & D Co; 18 do do, Jno Brick, Gibson & Co; 1 do do, Coal & Iron Co; 1 do do, S M Kier; 8 beef hides, 2 bales calf do, J Struckrath; 1 bbl mdse, Reamer Bros; 5 bbls eggs, Watt, L & Co; 2 do do, G A Williams; 2 do do, J M Simpson; 1 case do, J McDonald; 1 case do, 6 cars limestone, Sohenberger, B & Co; 1 car 3 iron, B O'Flarin; 1 car ice, Chatuqua Lake Ice Company.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, May 4.—1 car oats, Hill & B; 1 do hay, J Post; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 75 bbls cement, W W Wallace; 169 sks oats, Wm Welch, 2 cars lumber, W H Haffer; 2 do do, Wm. Segmund; 8 bbls eggs, W H Graff.

IMPORTS BY RIVER

WHEELING PER CARRIE BROOKS, May 4.—6 tables, Lemon & Welse; 8 pkgs furniture, Henderson & Co; 2 do do, Weaver; 60 do do, Mrs. Patterson; 24 cane chairs, P & C R R; 75 sacks rags, McCullough; 2 pkgs cigars, W H Park; 4 do do, J N Sickels & Co; 104 sks oats, Wm. Welsh & Co; 40 do do, Gilson Blaney; 2 bdls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 10 bbls apples, M Simmons; 28 bales hay, J & W Fairley; 352 tile, 2,500 dre brick,

HOME NEWS.

For Rent.—A large room on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. This room is a very desirable one for an office. For terms, &c., apply at the GAZETTE Counting Room.

List of Letters Held for Postage.—J. M. Bradstreet & Son, Baltimore, Md., 3c; W. M. Shroads, New Bedleford, Pa., 3c; Savings Bank, Elizabeth, Pa., 3c; G. W. Southworth & Co., Stoughton, Mass., 3c; Ellen M. Taylor, Mt. Jackson, Pa., 3c; Mary M. Wells, Greensburg, Pa., 1c.

The Opera House.—The Necromancer of Egypt" has had a very successful run during the past week, and, the attendance not diminishing in the least, it may be safely presumed that the coming week will bring no success none the less gratifying. Aside from the scenic effects there can be but little said with regard to the merits of the piece, but they of themselves are well worth seeing.

Penn Avenue and Hand Street Corner Property at Auction.

See McIlwaine's auction advertisement for particulars of this very important sale on the premises to-morrow afternoon. Its advantageous situation in the immediate business readjustment of Pittsburgh is so eminently conspicuous, that no word of suggestion is required. Already are both these thoroughfares attracting attention for business locations by the immense travel upon them. The Tripartite Bridge below and the railroad centre above, must make Penn one of the greatest business avenues of our city, at this central point, which also will convert Hand into a second St. Clair street.

It is, or should be.

A subject of special felicitation that at last there is established in this city a respectable firm of ingenious and skilful *designers, engravers and delineators.* Messrs. Wm. Adrian, W. A. Taylor and Emille Le Fleur, under the firm name of *Adrian, Taylor & Le Fleur*, on the third floor of Mellon's building, are ready to receive orders for all kinds of designs, engravings or delineations for illustration of books, cards, advertisements, maps, checks, drafts and drawings of every variety, with neatness, promptness and dispatch and satisfaction guaranteed. An establishment like this has been long needed, and we doubt not will be extensively patronized. See their advertisement in this paper.

Fire in Lawrenceville.

About five o'clock on Saturday morning the saw mill belonging to Michael McCullough, Jr., on Wainwright's Island, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was sounded from box No. 72, corner of Butler and Twenty-sixth streets, and the department were promptly on the ground. A sufficient amount of water could not be obtained from the fire plug, and water had to be obtained from the river. Notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the firemen the building with everything it contained was entirely destroyed. The amount of the loss was not learned, but it is fully covered by insurance. Mr. John S. Cowch was the lessee of the mill, and his loss, principally in machinery, will perhaps amount to five hundred dollars. He thinks the mill was set on fire, as the engineer has always been very careful. This is the third time that the mill has been burned.

Pleasant Anniversary Exercises.

Yesterday afternoon the eighteenth anniversary of the Sunday School connected with the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, was held. The exercises, which were all of an exceedingly interesting and instructive character, were participated in not only by the home school, of which Mr. Samuel R. Stewart is Superintendent, but also by the Central Memorial Mission—conducted under the auspices of the congregation, and under the immediate superintendence of Mr. I. W. Grubbs—as well as by the children of the Allegheny Home for the [illegible]. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. [illegible] this city, heny church. The programme [illegible] ing by the children, the recitation of the Commandments by the children of the Home, and other services alike interesting and profitable. Both the home and the Mission schools were reported in a prosperous condition.

The County Superintendency of Public Schools.

There is perhaps no office in the county which calls for a more judicious filling than that of Superintendent of our public schools. This important selection rests entirely with and upon the directors of the various school districts of the county outside of Pittsburgh, and the people look to them to discharge the duties imposed well and faithfully. All are immediately concerned and interested in the office, and the officer who takes upon himself the very responsible obligation of discharging properly the important duties pertaining to it, should be a man of brains, education and large executive ability. The election will take place to-morrow morning in the hall of the Fourth ward Public School house, and its result will be awaited with much anxiety by the friends of free and popular education. Among the prominent candidates thus far named for the very important trust, none can stand higher in public estimation than Prof. Samuel Andrews, principal of the Chartiers Schools, an educator of years experience, [illegible] attainments and very decided [illegible] ence. He is young and [illegible] executive ability, him [illegible] energetic and would bring with [illegible] to the position a high moral character for virtue and sobriety. The election could fall on no worthier person, nor upon any gentleman more thoroughly qualified for the trust. If politics were permitted to prejudice the directors in their selection of a Superintendent, we might say that Prof. Andrews is a staunch and consistent Republican, never having voted with any other party. His election would afford much satisfaction to many friends of education throughout the county.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Lyon & Co.'s Brick Works Burned.

Yesterday morning the steam brick works of Messrs. James B. Lyon & Co., at Minersville, were almost totally destroyed by fire. The main building—a shed about three hundred feet in length—was discovered to be on fire at five o'clock in the morning, and an alarm was sounded from box 81. The department responded promptly, but there being no water to be had, the engines could not go into service. The entire works, with the exception of two drying sheds, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $40,000, upon which there is an insurance of only $6,000. The machinery, which is very valuable, is almost a total loss. The works were considered the largest establishment in the State. The cause of the fire is still a mystery, but is supposed to be attributable to incendiarism, as there had been, we are told, no fire about the works since five o'clock Saturday evening.

A MUCH ABUSED HUSBAND.

Matrimonial Infelicities Extraordinary.

In the Common Pleas Court on Saturday, the petition of Alexander Otterson, praying for divorce from Mary Jane Otterson, his present wife, was presented, and a subpœna awarded returnable on the first Monday in June. Accompanying the petition was a bill of particulars, setting forth the grounds upon which the divorce is asked, viz: harsh and cruel treatment on the part of the wife; such as throwing a butcher knife at petitioner; threatening to take his life; spitting in his face, and striking him in the face; making criminal information against him; locking him out of the house and refusing to discharge the duty of entering him to leave the house, [illegible] would have nothing to do with [illegible] would pay him back all the [illegible] received from him, and refusing to acknowledge him as her husband. This state of affairs, it is alleged, has been kept up for a number of years.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Business During April.—A Good Exhibit.

Following is the report of the business done at the Mayor's office during the month of April:

NUMBER OF CASES.	
Drunkenness	538
Disorderly conduct	299
Vagrants	22
Informations	65
Total	924
Total number discharged	58
RECEIPTS.	
Fines and forfeitures	$ 1,661 45
Jail receipts	402 00
Police officers	363 45
Dramatic license	180 00
Pawn license	200 00
Total	$ 2,807 10
Receipts for April, 1871	2,208 00
Increase	599 10
QUARTERLY STATEMENT.	
February	$ 2,735 30
March	3,037 35
April	2,807 10
Total	$ 8,579 75

A McKEESPORT SENSATION.

The Story of a Haunted House.

McKeesport seeks notoriety in circulating a "haunted house" story that gotten up after the usual sensational dime novels style, but bears unusual sensational dime novels style, but bears upon its face the appearance of those stories which are usually spoken of as "too thin." The house that the ghost has selected in which to hold his midnight carousings, is an old, uninhabited building, standing far from any other house. In the still watches of the night when the world is hushed in slumber and every respectable person ought to be bed, a priest is heard to chant the solemn marriage ceremony to which some invisible persons respond. The whole performance is accompanied by the low sweet music of a harp which is plainly seen, though the performer is invisible. Great effect is added to the scene by the appearance of a young man who rushes madly about with a stiletto in his hand exclaiming "I love her, I hate her," &c. Then a voice is heard to shout "Lovely creature, thou must die."

Then, our authority states, a beautiful creature was seen rushing forth from the house with blood trickling her snow-white dress, towards tree, where disappeared. Whether she climbed the tree is not stated.

The "oldest inhabitant" is then trotted out and explains the mystery by a story of a beautiful young girl who married to a dreamy-eyed delicate youth in this very house. The young lady was never seen after she entered the house.

The local papers promise "full particulars in our next," and if the public can suppress their curiosity for a week an interesting ghost-story will doubtless be laid before them.

The story, if properly worked up, would afford a charming sensation for the *New York Weekly*, or abundant material for a continued story in the *Ledger*.

BREVIITES.

PIC-NICS are now in order.

THE Parks were crowded yesterday.

SEVERAL dividends are announced in this morning's paper.

HUNDREDS were taking a view of the city from Mt. Washington yesterday.

THE receipts at the Mayor's office, during the past three months, have been $8,579.75.

THE cool weather has had the effect of keeping boys from bathing in the water we drink.

THE Pittsburgh Councils will meet next Monday in their new chambers, in Municipal Hall.

MCKEESPORT, flushed with the success of its former attempt, is trying its hand at another breach of promise case.

A STATED meeting of the Board of Controllers, of Allegheny City, will be held at City Hall to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

A SLIGHT fire occurred at the Superior Iron Mills, Aweghenv, yesterday, doing but little damage. No alarm was sounded.

THE alarm of fire which was sounded about noon in Allegheny on Saturday was caused by an irregularity in the machinery or the wires.

REPORTS are again in circulation to the effect that the small-pox is on the increase in Allegheny. One house, it is said, contains three cases.

THE beautiful Monitor Grove is now ready for pic-nic purposes, as the advertisement of Mr. Thos. W. Faker, in another column, announces.

THE man Hirschdal, whom we mentioned as the principal one burned in the explosion at the American Iron Works, Ormsby, died on Sunday morning of his injuries.

Before Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, Mary Ann made information against Olive Brown for surety of the peace in threatening to kill her with a knife. A warrant issued.

THE School Directors will meet next Tuesday May 7th, in the hall of the Fourth ward schoolbuilding, on Penn street, for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent.

"WOMEN need the Responsibility of the Ballot" is the subject of an address to be delivered next Tuesday evening, at Apollo Hall, New York, by Miss Helen P. Jenkins, of Pittsburgh.

LOUD complaints are made about a gutter on Liberty street, near the Hand street, by order which arises from the above mentioned locality is, to say the least, not the most fragrant.

ABOUT one o'clock yesterday morning, an alarm of fire was sounded from box 65, Allegheny, occasioned by the burning of a small "shanty" on Superior street. Loss about fifty dollars.

ON Saturday morning Esquire Heisel received his new papers as Alderman. He will not, however, enter upon the duties of his office for a few days yet, as a trip to the west is in contemplation.

A RESIDENT of Twenty-first street, South Side named Joseph Shook, while working on a new building, had his leg broken in two places, on Friday, and both below the knee, by lumber falling on it.

THE Allegheny lock-up has been thoroughly cleansed and white-washed. The much improved condition of this popular resort will doubtless attract crowds of pleasure-seekers during the summer season.

THE FOOTRACE that was to come off between residents of Pittsburgh and Birmingham, and Metz, will not come off, at least for the present, as they could not agree upon the time and the stakes to be contended for.

THE *McKeesport Paragon* comes to us this week enlarged by two columns and [illegible] a very much improved appearance. The [illegible] proves that the enterprise of the ed[illegible] has been rewarded by the success of his paper.

Sports on Penn avenue will [illegible] watched by an extra force of police, who will endeavor to place a check upon the [illegible] ing. The Mayor found this to be necessary in order to protect the new wooden [illegible].

MR. G. W. COFFIN, of the First [illegible] turned from a trip to the South on Saturday. He had gone to recruit his health, many friends will be glad to learn that [illegible] way of recovering from his long [illegible] heny injured.

THE Allegheny County Prison Society will hold its Sixth Anniversary this evening, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Addresses will be made by Major Frew, Rev. Milligan, Chaplain of the Western Penitentiary, and others.

A LAND slide occurred about noon, yesterday, on the Panhandle Railroad, a short distance east of Steubenville. A number of men were immediately put at work, and in a few hours the track was cleared. No delay was caused to the passenger trains.

A LITTLE BOY, a son of Robert Ray, Jr., in attempting to jump from an outbuilding to another, on Boyle street, Allegheny, fell with his face against the eave, cutting a severe gash in his lower jaw. The wound was dressed by Dr. John Hamilton.

The Rev. S. P. Linn, whose trial before the Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, for alleged immoral and unbecoming conduct, caused so much excitement [illegible] years since, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Shamokin, Pa., and entered upon his duties.

THE boat race which was rowed last Saturday between Smith and Powell resulted in an easy victory for the former, though Powell started out with very prospect of winning. Smith, however, came in about a dozen lengths ahead, and the referee gave him the race. The time was, Smith, 27:13, and Powell, 27:43.

THE Smoky City Lodge of Good Templars will hold a public installation of officers, on Tuesday evening, May 7, at G. A. R. Hall, 102 Fourth avenue. In exercises such as addresses, vocal and instrumental music, select reading, &c., will be given, in addition to the regular installation ceremonies. The public are invited to attend.

Henry Deibner made information against a man named Emund, before Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, charging him with assault and battery upon a son of the deponent. He alleges that the defendant attacked his boy, striking him with an axe handle, and that he was so injured that he is now under medical treatment. Warrant issued.

NOTWITHSTANDING the small pay which our policemen receive, there are few cities which can boast of as fine and intelligent a set of officers as those composing Mayor Blackmore's force. The Mayor deserves the highest credit for the judicious selections which he has made, and the exterminating policy which he has hitherto pursued, until he has a force now of which little can be said that is now under medical treatment. Warrant issued.

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HONCK'S BREWERY, East Birmingham, was stormed on Saturday evening by a party of youths, who probably thirsted for some historic "buck," of bock beer notoriety, was their victim. However, that was not the case; for the Burgess held the only one of the party caught in the sum of $500, to answer the charge of destroying, maliciously, the property of another. His trial will come off at the next quarter sessions.

THE Allegheny County Prison Society will hold its sixth anniversary this evening, in the lecture room of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Major William Frew presiding. Rev. J. L. Milligan, chaplain of the Western Penitentiary, and others, will address the meeting, presenting the work—its past, present, and future. Allegheny Institute Club will find the music.

THE break which occurred in the upper reservoir a few days ago was repaired but a new break of a very alarming nature was discovered about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. It is feared that unless the greatest care and economy is observed in the use of water the whole district which is supplied by this reservoir may be destitute of water. As about two-thirds of the city is dependent upon this reservoir for water, the result of its failure would be fearful.

THE everlasting Text-book fight, on what books shall be used for the next three years in the Common Schools of this city, will be decided to-morrow. Judging from what we learn from those who pretend to know, there will be some changes made. The members of the Central Board, who have the say what books shall be used, should have the different applicants bound in a contract, that the successful book publishers should be allowed to charge no more than a fair profit on their book. As it is now, book publishers make about two hundred per cent. on their books. No wonder the fight is waged with such furceness.

KITTANNING boasts of having the best base ball club in this section. The "Amateur Club," which has become well known on account of the proficiency of its members in the art of ball tossing, has been reorganized, with Mr. Alex. Crawford, as Captain. Mr. P. W. Hays, who is known as an exceedingly skilful and expert player, has consented to fill his old position, and with the assistance of Messrs. Cowell, Bowman, and others, the Kittanning boys think that they can make matters lively for any club that may come in their way. We would like to see the "Enterprise" or "Oakland" pitted against them, as an interesting game would, no doubt, be the result.

TITUSVILLE'S ROSY HOPE.

The Iron Center of the World—Petroleum and Iron Manufacture.

A complete revolution in the iron and petroleum trade is casting its shadows before, says the Titusville *Herald*, and the next few years may see an active demand spring up first for all our benzine and tar, and second for petroleum itself for converting ore into pigs. The experiments in St. Louis, as also in England, with the new process, have proved eminently successful, and have established beyond doubt, that the quality and quantity of iron is materially increased by the use of petroleum for fuel; the time in conversion is also greatly diminished and the gain over that of any other fuel is so marked that in St. Louis the extensive rolling mills have permanently adopted the new principle. The quality of iron is so much enhanced by the new process that those works first adopting it will certainly take the lead in the trade.

If the process pays in St. Louis, at so remote a distance from the wells, it will pay much better in Titusville, where we are surrounded by petroleum fields, and, after the Buffalo road is built, we can procure Lake Superior iron cheaper than any point south of us. This matter would appear to be of such importance to the future prosperity of the region, that no time should be lost in bringing it to a practical focus. If the whole of our product can be utilized here at four to five dollars per barrel, why should we longer remain at the mercy of outside speculators and market manipulators, who spasmodically and effectively depress the prices to ruinous figures. The results already attained warrant the belief that Titusville may eventually become the iron centre of the continent, if our enterprising citizens and capitalists take the lead and fully open up to the world this new and most important branch of industry.

DEMOCRATIC-GREELEY MEETING.

Lawrenceville Democracy—Cincinnati Endorsed.—"Greeley and the Nayger."

As would appear from the report below, which has been furnished us by a friend who happened to be at the meeting, the Democrats of Lawrenceville are the first to publicly show their hands in the matter of the endorsement of the Cincinnati convention ticket. Whether they let their ardor in the "anything to beat Grant" movement got the better of their sober second thought we don't know, but they will have time enought to consider the matter hereafter. It was Friday evening last, just after the news had got abroad that Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown were the Cincinnati nominees for President and Vice-President respectively, that a select *coterie* was assembled at the office of Sill's Real Estate agency. Our friend who gives us the particulars of the affair, dropped in and was mistaken by one of the parties for a representative of the *Post*, and as such was introduced. The feelings of the assembled Democrats who have so long been without an opportunity for a participation in the loaves and fishes of the public crib, were, as might be expected unanimous, and a proposition for the organization of a meeting, or the doing of "any thing—to beat Grant" was promptly executed. Anticipation of the blanched cheeks and fear stricken countenances of the straight-out Republicans when they heard the news from Lawrenceville next morning, brought the members of the *Post* added to the flame burning in breasts of the "outs" and they precipitately went to work to pour red-hot shot into the Republican ranks.

On motion M. McCullough Jr., Esq., was called to the chair, William Reardon was elected Vice President and Thomas R. Sill appointed Secretary with the *Post* representative as assistant.

Mr. McCullough on taking the chair returned thanks, as usual, and said that under ordinary circumstances he would have declined the position; but this was a "call" for action and he would not throw a straw in the way of prompt advance upon the Grant stronghold. He was not given to public speaking, but on this occasion would express briefly, but emphatically, his views, as every honest citizen should. [Applause.] The ancient enemy of the Democracy was in a precarious position. "In fact," said the speaker, warming up, "we have him in chancery," and if for one go in for giving him our best licks." [Loud applause.] (We may here state that as the proceedings progressed additions were made to the meeting, all classes being represented, and the deepest interest was manifested.) "Although," said the speaker, "Horace Greeley, who has been a life-long opponent of democratic principles, has been nominated by our friends at Cincinnati, we should not forget and the past, and remember only that he is the foe of our adversary, and is the *thing* going to beat Grant."

The applause which followed this sentiment signs of disapprobation were manifested, and a voice evidently from a gentleman Irish extraction was heard exclaiming:

What ! Graley and the nayger ?" [Laughter and applause.]

With a withering look in the direction of the voice, the President was about making an emphatic protest against the interruption, but was prevented by loud cries of proceed ! Go on ! &c. The speaker continued: Let us cripple Grant, and Brown and the Democracy will again assume control of the government and run it as in its former days of glory. We will get rid of this *infernal* revenue system. Voice—Just wait now Mr. McCullough, and don't you mind if Horace Greeley was made President he shtops the lager beer. [Laughter.]

This was met by cries of "we won't let him," "put him out," &c.

When quiet was restored, Mr. McCullough continued, claiming that Horace had seen the error of his ways, politically, agriculturally, and also in the matter of whisky and lager, and would be found all right if the Irish and Germans help to elect him.

The President took his seat amidst applause, and calls were made for Mr. Reardon. When that gentleman was induced to arise, which he did with his usual precision, he was warmly greeted. After getting his throat cleared with some difficulty, he commenced with measured dignity:

"May it please your Honor." This little *faux pas* was received with roars of laughter and on its subsiding the President of the meeting contested against being addressed in any such style. He was no Barnard or Cardozo and would not be addressed as belonging to that class. The error and its consequences gave Mr. Reardon time to collect his thoughts. He then proceeded with an argument in favor of Horace and claimed that if his Democratic friends would think over the matter a little they would find the sage of Chappaqua was not as black as he had been painted. In fact before the speaker had finished he appeared to have come to the conclusion that the Cincinnati nominee was a marvellous proper Democrat of the old school.

In addition to the history of Horace, however, brought out an inquiry from an Irishman as to how Mr. "Graly" had acted when Treasurer of the relief fund for starving Ireland.

As to this point Mr. Reardon explained ignorance that being in his early manhood days, but Horace Greeley was, he claimed, universally believed to be an honest man.

The Celtic gentleman expressed very strong doubts on the point, and would have proceeded to argue the question but was cried down.

In concluding Mr. Reardon said that he would strongly advise the Democracy to support Greeley and Brown and take the chances as the best thing they could. If after trial he next back on them, and the nayger charged with having supported a dyed-in-the-wool Republican, he (Reardon) would do the next thing under the circumstances—plead *nolle contendre*.

Mr. Sill was called upon but declined to make a speech, but would say, however, that he was for "anything to beat Grant," and would therefore swallow the Cincinnati ticket.

Other gentlemen were called in but declined, and by this time the room had become full, and arguments for and against the nomination of the ticket were going on all round. It finally got so boisterous that a resolution endorsing the ticket was put through, though not without opposition, and the meeting adjourned.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Wilhelmina Pickert came before Alderman Neubert and preferred a charge against Adam Weisner, for surety of the peace. The prosecutrix alleged that the defendant has been boarding for some time at her house, at Minersville. He had promised to marry her, but recently she learned that her Lothario was already the lawful husband of another woman, who was still living. The development of this fact so incensed Wilhelmina that she at once ordered the gay deceiver and would be bigamist to leave her house and nevermore allow himself to come within the range of her vision. This polite invitation did not seem to accord with the man's view of hospitality, and he peaceably left the bogs butcher knife—which, as the woman avers, has in days gone by carved the bread and meat which he ate, but for which she never received the least compensation—and threw the murderous weapon at her, the point striking her hand and severely cutting one of her fingers. Then, with numerous threats, he packed up his satchel and left. Weisner was arrested, and committed to jail for trial at Court.

Emma Derringer borrowed a set of curls from Mollie Oliver, which the latter valued at twenty-seven dollars, and which, as she alleges, Emma refused to returned. Squire Neubert's officer started out Saturday afternoon to look for Mollie.

Wm. Vaugher last week had occasion recently to lodge a night in the taveren kept by Mrs. Kirk, at Oakland. Early in the morning, according to an information made before Alderman Neubert, the landlady entered her lodger's room, and took therefrom two coats, the only garments of that denomination of which he was possessed. She said Vaugher's son (a lad of twenty-six summers) owed her a board bill, and the father of the delinquent boy should only recover his property when he paid the amount of the bill. Explanation and entreaty were alike unavailing—the woman was determined, and the old gentleman was obliged to leave the house coatless. Mrs. Kirk will have an opportunity to explain to 'Squire Neubert.

Mayor Blackmore disposed of seventeen common cases Saturday morning, and Mayor Callow [illegible] one less. Delegates were sent to the Work House from both sides.

Mayor Callow had nine youths before him on Saturday morning, ages ranging from fifteen to nineteen years, on charge of disturbing a wedding on Cherry street, Allegheny. They were fined ten dollars and costs each.

Before Alderman Strain, Patrick Hughes came on Saturday, and made three informations against the Schatway family. The first charged Anthony S. with larceny by bailee, in taking possession of a cow valued at $50, and belonging to dependent, which he refused to restore to the proper owner. The second information was against Anthony's brother John, charging him with keeping a ferocious dog which had bitten dependent on the leg; and the last alleged that John and a third brother, Casper, had threatened his life. The three were arrested, and Anthony gave bail for trial, and the others will have a hearing this evening at seven o'clock. The parties to the suits reside in Ormsby.

Officer Cox happened to be promptly on hand when a man was put out of Odd Fellows Hall, for disorderly conduct, during the progress of a ball in that institution. After keeping him over night, Burgess Dressel charged him five dollars for his "disorder" and advice.

As officer Chambers, of East Birmingham, was in the act of arresting a disorderly character, four men, named Flackinger, Decker, Jarrett and Israel, interfered and assisted him to effect his escape; however, the four were arrested for their trouble, and fined $10 each, and costs—which was probably more profitable than the arrest of the single individual would have been.

Sunday morning the Central Station-house was characterized by the usual first-day-of-the-week activity of business. Mayor Blackmore had before him forty-four victims of Saturday night revelry, the sentences in the various cases ranging from one dollar and costs up to ten days to jail.

Mayor Callow administered justice to six common cases yesterday morning.

Three boys named Daniel Morgan, David Harris and Fred. Cooper were yesterday fined ten dollars and costs each by Mayor Callow for acting disorderly in the building attached to Union Skating Park.

Dennis Herbert, George Cooper and Richard Thomas were yesterday fined five dollars and costs for gamoling on the bank of the Allegheny.

Mayor Callow yesterday fined S. Dultchley and Suphley Fence fifty dollars and costs each for acting in a disorderly manner. In default of payment they were committed to the Work House for six months.

The Finest Suits, the best fits, and the most complete satisfaction guaranteed in every particular, not excepting that of price—which is such an important consideration to one purchasing a new outfit of clothing—at the great emporium of Urling, Follansbee & Co., southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. It is unnecessary for us to attempt to enumerate the goods or styles which the firm have on hand, for they are complete in variety and first class in quality.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

Sentence was passed in the Criminal Court on Saturday in the following cases:

Commonwealth vs. J. M. Caldwell. J. W. Pittock, et al. In this case a plea of *nolo contendere* was entered on an indictment for libel, on oath of B. W. Morgan. J. M. Caldwell was sentenced to pay a fine of $75 and costs, J. W. Pittock and R. P. Nevin each a fine of fifty dollars, and J. J. Nevin, and E. H. Nevin a fine of twenty dollars each, and costs.

Commonwealth vs. O'Neil & Rook, of the *Dispatch*. Defendants had pleaded *nolo contendere* to an indictment for libel, in which case G. W. Kreidel was prosecutor. The defendants were sentenced to pay a fine of $10 each, with the costs of prosecution.

E. S. Hanghwout, for embezzlement, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and imprisonment at the Work House for six months.

Cass Little of Robinson, and W. Northey, of Ross township, for selling liquor without license, were each sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

John McClarren, of the Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, for illegal liquor selling, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs on one indictment, and the costs on another.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Wm. Ratchke filed a bill in equity, and asked for a preliminary injunction restraining Messrs. Jones & Laughlins from laying down a railroad track in their works in Pressly borough. It is alleged in the bill that the respondents propose to occupy a twenty-six foot street, abutting on which is complainant's dwelling house. Baird Patterson, Esq., argued in support of the motion for preliminary injunction, and M. W. Acheson in opposition. The decision of the Court was reserved.

Trial List for To-day.

141. The Berlin & Jones Envelope Company vs. J. R. Kennedy & Co.
155. McKnight vs. Good.
158. Moore vs. Obey.
159. Simpson vs. Kennedy et al.
160. Charlton vs. Hornburg.
161. Brown vs. Mackrell.
162. McCloskey vs. Citizens' Passenger Railway Company.
164. Bell & Rice vs. Leonig et al.
165. Schoepner et al. vs. Slany et al.
168. Brooks vs. Stumb.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

Routine business, occupied the Court during a brief session on Saturday.

Trial List for To-day.

119. Max Kaufman vs. Henry Meuntel.
120. F. De Haan for use vs. C. Hoeveler.
127. Jacob Rothschild vs. Anton Roedlin.
137. James Thompson vs Jas. B. Lyon.
138. Louis Kahn vs. H. McClurg's ex'rs.
125. Max Roedelheim vs. S. Rosenblum & Co.
132. Wm. T. Buettler vs. Alex. Cassiday.
133. Henry Bausman vs. Henry Bailey.

PARKER OIL FIELD.

PETERSBURG.

The Neely and Smullen well, owned by Neely & Smullen, on Ritz Run, Keating farm, has been pumping for about ten days—starting at ten barrels and increasing to twenty.

A well on the D. Ritz farm commenced pumping on the 26th of April, yielding oil for a time at the rate of 75 barrels per day. This well is located on a seven-acre lease, taken originally by Mayer, Shoenberger & Co., but recently and subleased at one-fourth, thus securing for the latter without the expenditure of money or labor the difference between a tenth and a fourth—a pretty good operation for a Rev. gentleman; proving to the world that although diamond cutteth diamond fair to pay their ministers proper compensation they can sometimes step beyond their fields of labor and help themselves as well as other men.

A well on Lessig drilled on Turkey Run, Stubble farm, some ninety rods above the old Hillings well, which has reached the third sand, and the hole is said to be filled up about 800 feet with oil. A big well is expected.

J. R. P. Borland and Mr. Neely are sinking a well on the Isaac Neely farm which has attained a depth of about 900 feet. The indications thus far are said to be good.

A well owned by Wing, Wilson and others is now on the Isaac Neely farm on the Bennett farm, and then it is so expensive that it will not find its way into cheap imitations. I shall select a soft tint and have it richly embroidered with different shades of the color, and bordered with a guipure lace, the exact shade of the material. Then I saw a perfect love of a bonnet at Madame [illegible] that I'm going to get. It 's a Dunstable straw, trimmed with turquoise blue, and black grass, with a grain ribbon. It's expensive, but is rather pay a good price for a thing and know what I'm getting."

"You ought to have attended Mrs. Everett's party last night. I never saw such elaborate dresses in my life. The belle of the evening was Miss Devereux, a French lady. She wore a dress of pale lilac, 'poulil de soie' worn under an overdress of fine white organdy. The skirt of the dress was a demi-train, trimmed with a garniture about fifteen inches deep, disposed in 'godet' plaits and confined by a full, pinked ruching of silk. The overgarment was in a polonaise style in front and at the sides, the centre piece of the back forming a short, rounded basque, with the skirt sewed to it, looped in a most graceful manner.

"The garniture consisted of standard double-edged plaited trimming edged with Valenciennes lace. Three rows of this trimming were disposed across the front and sides, the lower row only being continued across the back piece, the others terminating at the seams of the side forms, under bows of gros grain ribbon. The round basque, the sleeves, and the neck were trimmed with the narrowest width of the plaiting, and bows matching those on the back of the skirt placed on the sleeves and the front of the waist. She did look beautiful, but I wouldn't admit it to Fred. He raved about her beauty till I declared I was fearfully jealous. They say she is to spend the summer in a round of visiting with friends in the country, and at various watering-places, and that her summer outfit is perfectly gorgeous. She has a costume of self-colored cashmere, trimmed with bands of silk, the lower one vandyked and put on with an embroidery stitch. A costume of camel's hair cloth, in a medium cameo tint, embroidered with the different shades of the same color, and trimmed with wide silk guipure to match. Complete suit of black silk, trimmed with a fine passementerie, to simulate embroidery, and bordered with a deep fringe. Then she has a lovely suit of embroidered bastisle. A second of buff silk; a third of unbleached linen, trimmed with unbleached linen lace. A polonaise of white satin-striped organdy; another of pink and white striped Chambery gauze. An underdress of pink glace silk, trimmed with narrow flounces. A long-trained black silk dress, cut low and square, with a Watteau overdress of Spanish lace, trimmed and ornamented with bands and loops of black velvet. Two elegant evening dresses: the skirt of one is blue silk, trimmed with light flounces of rose crepe de chine; the tunic, crepe de chine of the same color, is looped up on one side with branches of roses, and on the other with a wide blue scarf sash; the bodice in the Louis XV. style, with long point in front, is trimmed with bows, and with a bouquet of roses upon the left side. The second is a very light peacock-colored faille: a deep flounce of clear white muslin, put on with a heading and edged top and bottom with lace, placed half way up the skirt in front, gradually lowered at the sides and continued to follow the shape of the train behind; a white muslin tunic, edged with a deep Valenciennes lace flounce. This remains open in front, and is draped on either side with pompons of peacock-colored ribbon; the tunic is fully gathered, but not puffed out behind; the corsage is cut low and round, and is ornamented with bias folds of muslin and a deep lace border.

"I can imagine just what a sensation she'll make at Newport! I'll wager my bottom dollar as Fred says, that she'll make my bottom compeers than she can count."

"Very likely. Men admire dress far more than they care to own. But just now I'm more anxious to know if cloaks and Talmas are to be worn."

"They say spring suits are made with the double cape instead of the basque. Linen suits are made with the sack and Talma, on pretty design, and a single skirt ornament with two very deep and scant flounces; the sack belted in forms another flounce, and a small Talma added for the street completes the suit. But the polonaise will be the most commonly worn" and they passed out of sight.

STRANGE TRAGEDY.

Child-Murder and Suicide by a Wife and Mother.

One of the most remarkable tragedies of the day, resulting from certain, though unsuspected insanity, recently occurred at Davenport, Iowa. Herman Malchau, a resident of that place, left his wife and child at home on the 26th inst., apparently well and happy. They had been married about two years; were much attached to their little boy and to each other; and were regarded by their near neighbors as one of the most harmonious and contented families in the place. When Mr. Malchau returned from his work, at noon, his wife had dinner ready for him, and cheerfully spoke to him about the work she had done in the morning in the way of washing the windows, and other housewifery. There was no hereditary insanity in the family; there had never been any indication of it in her actions. She had always been joyful and talkative, without any trace of gloom in her nature. Yet, when Mr. Melchau returned to his work, after dinner, this happy, devoted wife and fond mother went deliberately to work, murdered her little boy and child and herself. She took a water-barrel into the house from the yard and half-filled it with water, closing the doors and window-shutters, laid her husband's coat on the bed, and placed on it the following note which she had written:

"Malchau, I don't like to live. I wish every day for my death. How good, good, good you have been to me and my child! I have kept this secret; I want you to do likewise; follow me."

When her husband returned from his cooper's shop at half-past six o'clock, he found everything quiet about the house. The blinds were down, and no one came to meet him. Entering the front room he found and read the note, but thought it a joke. He then passed into the back room, and saw his wife leaning into a barrel which stood near the door. He still took the matter as a joke, but upon the look and touch he found that she was dead, with her head sunk in the water. Stunned, half-crazed, he took the still body out and rushed out of doors to look for help. Not seeing him, a fearful thought brought him back again to the fatal barrel, and there he found the dead body of his child. All the details as developed at the Coroner's inquest show this to be a case of insanity—and yet of insanity unpreceded by any evil presumption based upon facts of her life and character, and proved solely by deliberate and secret child murder and suicide.

The Munson Lightning Rod.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, AMHERST, MASS., March 4, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: I regard the Munson Copper Tubular Lightning Rod superior to anything before the public. It is a better conductor, and less liable to fail from any cause to carry safely to the earth an electric discharge than an iron rod six times the size. It is firmly united so as to form a continuous conductor, and from its lightness and pliability is, when fastened to buildings, much less likely to break the insulators and get out of place than a heavy rod. By order of our Board, the Munson Rod has been attached to the six buildings of the State Agricultural College.

W. S. CLARK, President.

Manufactured by Lockhart & Co., 234 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Beautiful Lawn Seats and Park Settees, $6 50 to $7 50 each. Address LIVINGSTON & CO., 253 Washington ave., Allegheny City. WMF.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. Soap will never use any other. tf

SARATOGA

"GEYSER" SPRING WATER.
(Medicinally the best.)
Delivered by
RANKIN'S APOTHECARY,
45 SIXTH STREET, under Hotel.

DIED.

SMITH—On Saturday afternoon, May 4, 1872, CHARLES M. SMITH, aged 2 years, 2 H. and Miranda Smith.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Ella street, Bloomfield, 16th ward, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

LILLY—On Sunday, May 5th, 1872, at 3 o'clock A. M., ELIZABETH LILLY, wife of Thomas Lilly.

The funeral will take place on TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, James B. Fleming, corner of Townsend and Colwell streets. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BLACKSTOCK—On Sunday evening, at 4 o'clock, ROBERT D., infant son of Robert E. and Ellen Blackstock, aged 9 months.

Funeral from his parents' residence, Perrysville Plank Road, near Fairview, Allegheny, on TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will leave Spencer & Willson's Livery Stable, Cedar avenue, at 9 o'clock.

☞ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Caps, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

☞CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKER